Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVI NO. 81 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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M. P. Slapped! Excitement In Commons

Sensational Episode In Labour Censure Debate

Opposition Demands General Election

CHAMBERLAIN'S FIGHTING SPEECH

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Several ambassadors were present at the opening of the Labour Censure Debate in the House of Commons on the Government's Foreign Policy by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who explained the fact that Labour was not divided in the debate on March 24, and that it had been misrepresented.

Mr. Greenwood declared that labour was totally opposed to the Premier's attitude, and methods and demanded a general election.

A scene, more reminiscent of the proceedings in some foreign Parliaments than conceivable in the British House of Commons, happened at question time, when the former Labour Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, crossed the floor from the front Opposition Bench and stingingly slapped the Conservative Commander Bower's face.

"GO BACK TO POLAND."

The trouble started when the Government supporters loudly protested against Mr. Shinwell's disobedience to the Chair. In the midst of the din, a remark "Go Back to Poland" was heard, whereupon an Independent Labourite, Mr. McGovern, heatedly protested against the implication, which was evidently directed against Mr. Shinwell.

The latter, meanwhile, descended on Commander Bower, an ex-heavyweight Navy boxer, who regained control of himself, after a natural inclination to retaliate.

Amidst the excitement Mr. Shinwell returned to his seat, where he complained that Commander Bower had insulted him.

APOLOGY FROM BOTH.

Mr. Shinwell emphasised that he was a British-born subject. The Speaker suggested that both members should apologise to the House—Commander Bower for using unparliamentary language.

Both did and the incident was closed.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY

Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered by Government when he rose to reply: He recalled that less than a fortnight ago he had made a lengthy and carefully considered statement regarding the policy of the Government and expressed the opinion that it would not serve any useful purpose if he repeated it, even though in somewhat different terms.

Mr. Chamberlain alleged that the Labour Party was endeavouring to exploit for party purposes the difficulties in the international situation. He was convinced that they were profoundly mistaken, for, from all sources of information, he had been able to draw that the policy of the Government had won the general approval, not only of the whole country, but practically of the whole world, with the possible exception of Russia.

Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the League of Nations, said that it was still a fact that they looked forward to the time when the League would be so strengthened and revitalised that it could be an effective instrument for the prevention of war and the establishment of settled peace in the world. They would do their best to increase the efficiency of the League until it was capable of performing those functions. They still intended to make the fullest use of the League, within limits that must be recognised, but to-day the League was in no state to fulfil the conditions which Mr. Baldwin laid down as essential to collective security. To deny that was merely a piece of wilful and transparent hypocrisy.

LABOUR MANIFESTO.

Examining the principal points of the recent Labour Manifesto, Mr. Chamberlain said that one of the proposals therein constituted nothing less than a proposal for an offensive and defensive alliance between France, Russia and ourselves, against some other Power or group of Powers. Could that be called collective security? It only showed that the party opposite had never bothered to look at the mixture inside the bottle so long as the label outside was right. (Laughter.) The proposal would divide Europe into two camps and so far from making a contribution to peace, would inevitably plunge us into a war. It might be a good plan to call a world conference to discuss the political and economic appeasement, but he expressed the opinion that a discussion between individual Powers was much more likely to be successful in removing the existing causes of friction.

NON-INTERVENTION.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Government had no intention of changing its policy regarding non-Intervention in Spain. He asserted that no Government with an ample majority ever went to the country on such a feeble opposition and added that it was no time to disturb the country, which was in the throes of an armament programme. The fighting qualities of Mr. Chamberlain's speech and arguments, with which he fought to answer the opposition points, aroused Government's supporters to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Why Shadow Devadas?

Punjab Govt. Refuses To Answer Such Questions In Public Interest

LAHORE, April 4.

A laconic reply that it was not in public interest to answer such questions, was given to the searching questions put by Lala Deshbandhu Gupta (Congress) regarding the shadowing of Mr. Devadas Gandhi, son of the Mahatma and Director of the Delhi "Hindustan Times," by the Punjab C. I. D. on March 8th last on his arrival at the Lahore Railway Station from Delhi.

Lala Deshbandhu tried to elicit informtion whether the Government had issued any standing orders to the Police to shadow public workers; if not, whether specific orders had been issued to watch the movement of Mr. Devadas Gandhi; and, if so the considerations which led the Government to issue such orders.

This was followed by supplementaries, in the course of which Dewan Chaman Lal (Congress) wanted to know: Was it in the interest of public or in the interest of the Unionist Party?

However, nothing could draw out the Government spokesman.

CHARGE AGAINST SATYAVATI

Regarding Sardar Hari Singh's short-notice question, the Premier (Sir Sikhander Hyat Khan) said that orders were served on Srimathi Satyavati Devi of Delhi at the Madina Conference to quit the Punjab within 24 hours, for having acted or being about to act in a manner prejudicial to public peace and safety.

The Premier added that it was not in public interest to disclose the basis for the charge against Srimathi Satyavati—United Press.

FEDERATION ECHO IN COMMONS

LONDON, April 4.

In the House of Commons, asked by Mr. Sorensen whether he had considered the resolutions passed by the North-West Frontier Assembly and the Indian National Liberal Federation, declaring that the Federation scheme was not acceptable and what action he proposed to take, Lord Stanley said that he was aware of the passing of the National Liberal resolution.

The Marquis of Zetland did not think this expression of opinion called for any action on his part.—Reuter.

Ex-Bishop Of Truro Dead

LONDON, April 4.

The death has occurred of Dr. W. H. Frere, ex-Bishop of Truro, who is stated to be the only member of a religious order to be made a Bishop since the Reformation.—Reuter

Clove Bales Stranded In City Docks

SEVIKAS' SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO MERCHANTS

The "Chronicle" learns that hundred bales of foreign cloves are now lying idle in the Alexandra Docks.

The bales arrived on Monday noon when the Congress "Desh Sevikas" getting scent of a fresh consignment headed by Mrs. Sofia Khan, it is stated, rushed thither.

By that time, the local merchants had also reached the Docks to take delivery of the goods. The women volunteers successfully persuaded them not to take delivery of them.

For more than five hours, it is gathered, the volunteers kept a rigorous vigil and when they made sure that the goods could not be taken delivery of in the night, they departed.

It is further learnt that the "Sevikas" would again go to the docks early on Tuesday (to-day) morning to resume duty.

While one batch of volunteers were busy at the docks, another batch and some Congress workers led by Mr. Ganpati Shanker Desai were busy getting the printed pledges signed by clove merchants and sealing the clove bags at Null Bazaar. For more than two hours they trudged from shop to shop and got nearly thirty merchants, it is stated, to abide by the Congress resolution.

The Bombay Legislatures Congress Party held its annual general meeting in the Municipal bungalow at Vihar Lake on Sunday, under the presidentship of the Premier, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher.

Another Ministerial Crisis?

A reception in honour of the members of the Legislative Assembly was held at the Cotton Exchange Building in Kalbadevi on Saturday. A group photo taken on the occasion. (From left: Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Pakvasa, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Mavlankar, Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Bhavanji Arjun.

STOP PRESS

VOTERS' AGITATION TELLS

PONDICHERRY, April 4.

The mayors and councillors of the Pondicherry, Bahur, Nettappakam and Tribhavanai municipalities (French India) submitted their resignations to-day to the Government consequent upon the agitation of the voters.—A. P.

WORKING COMMITTEE AND AFGHAN DRY FRUIT

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Working Committee discussed the question of the boycott agitation against Afghan dry fruits and appreciates the difficulties of the dry fruits merchants in India.

The Committee entrusted this question to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who, in order to safeguard the commercial interests of India and the position of Indian nationals, will negotiate with the authorities in India and at Kabul.

It is understood that the Maulana had already commenced negotiations and a meeting of a representative of the Afghan Government and representative of the Kirana merchants, along with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will be arranged shortly.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

A consignment of Zanzibar cloves is reported to have arrived here from Bombay.

The City Congress Committee has written to the President of the Mahajan to see that the cloves are not sold here

The Committee has also written to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to enquire into who sends cloves here.—A. P.

Lathi Charge On Villagers

"No Tax" In Ramdurg State: Deputation To Ruler And Its Sequel

HUBLI April 4.

A no-tax campaign followed by Satyagraha has been resorted to by peasants of 15 out of 35 villages in the Ramdurg State (Deccan Agency) since March 28, following the reported refusal of the Raja to suspend or remit Anwari this year.

LATHI CHARGE ON PEASANTS

It is reported that on March 28, 600 villagers from 15 villages waited in deputation on the Raja and explained to him that owing to their poverty and failure of crops they were unable to pay taxes, and requested suspension or remission. The Raja is stated to have refused this, whereupon the villagers resorted to Satyagraha and refused to move. Police and mounted Sowars were called out and the villagers were dispersed after a lathi charge, in which twenty persons were injured.

Mr. V. V. Patil, president of the Karnatak Harijan Seva-Sangh, has proceeded to the State, with a band of workers to study the situation.—A. P.

Vittorio Mussolini Finished His Course

BRESCIA, April 4.

It is revealed that Sgr. Vittorio Mussolini completed the course his time being 15/44/15 and average speed 103 kilometres per hour.—Reuter.

Civilians As Governors!

Working Committee's Protest Against Orissa Appointment

CALCUTTA: April 4.

'IS ANOTHER MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SIGHT?'

This question is being seriously discussed in Congress circles here, following the adoption of a resolution by the Working Committee on the recent appointment of the Acting Governor of Orissa.

ALTHOUGH THE WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE RETICENT ABOUT THEIR FUTURE PLAN OF ACTION IN THIS CONNECTION, THE "ASSOCIATED PRESS" OM ENQUIRY IN INFORMED CIRCLES LEARNS THAT, IF IN SPITE OF THE PROTEST OF ORISSA MINISTRY, THE AUTHORITIES DO NOT REVISE THEIR DECISION, THE CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY CONSIDER AS TO WHETHER THEY SHOULD NOT ADVISE THE MINISTRY TO RESIGN IN ORDER TO VINDICATE THEIR SELF-RESPECT.

WHY CIVILIANS AS GOVERNORS

Working Committee's Protest

CALCUTTA, April 4.

On reassembling in the afternoon the Congress Working Committee discussed the recent appointment of the acting Governor of Orissa and adopted the following resolution:

The Working Committee have learned with surprise that an officer of the Orissa service, subordinate to the Ministers has been appointed to act as Governor in the absence on leave of the present incumbent. Such appointment is highly undesirable and is in contravention of the usual convention prevalent in other countries. It is difficult for the Ministers to act as Ministers to those, who have been their subordinates and who might have fallen into disfavour with them.

ORISSA PROTEST.

The Working Committee understand that Orissa Ministers have lodged their protest against the appointment and expressed their strong disagreement with it. The Committee invite the Governor-General or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, to revise the appointment. The Working Committee suggest the adoption of the recognised convention of appointing Chief Justices as acting Governors.—A. P.

C. P. AND BERAR EXPENDITURE

Sardar To Investigate Question Of Allotment

CALCUTTA: April 4.

The Working Committee at its sitting this evening also discussed the question of allotment of expenditure between Berar and the rest of the C. P.

The Working Committee had appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the matter and the Sub-Committee's report was considered by the Working Committee this evening, when it was decided to depute Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to investigate the position and give his views for the guidance of the C. P. Ministry.—A.P.

BENGALI-BIHARI CONTROVERSY

CALCUTTA: April 4.

The Working Committee dispersed at 7 this evening.

It is understood the Committee discussed the political situation, with particular reference to the possibility of the formation of a Congress Coalition Ministry in the Province as also the Bengali-Bihari controversy.

As regards the former, the Committee is stated to have come to no decision. They are reported to have accepted the suggestion that the Bengali-Bihari controversy should be referred to the arbitration of Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. P. R. Das.—A.P.

HIJLI VISIT POSTPONED

CALCUTTA: April 4.

After his meeting with the Working Committee members tonight, Gandhiji decided to postpone his proposed visit to Hijli, where he had intended to go tomorrow morning.

This has been necessitated by the fact that Working Committee members want to consult him again to-morrow afternoon before they adopt any resolution on the communal problem.

Therefore, Gandhiji will possib-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 7.)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted an educated young match for a well-to-do young Muslim girl of respectable family. Apply Box No. 10067, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Hindi and Gujarati knowing graduate or undergraduate lady workers for social work among working class women. Pay according to qualifications. Apply Secretary Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad. (8275)

Wanted—Qualified and experienced Agriculturists and Farm Overseers, for Sugarcane plantations in Bengal. Salary according to qualification and experience. Apply to North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, (Rajshahi), E. B. Ry. (10040)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

European, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing expert, with long practical experience on the Continent and in India, open for engagement. First Class references. Apply Box No. 8280, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Increase your salary. Hundreds of overseas students are earning good salaries through our postal tuition. We teach Book Keeping. Secretaryship, Journalism, etc., by post throughout the world. Reduced fees to overseas students. Diplomas and Badges awarded. Prospectus free. London School of Commerce, (Dept. B.C. 1), 116, High Holborn, London, W.C.-1.

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

174. BOOKS

Weak Nerves. An absorbingly interesting book describing a simple home remedy for Weak Nerves, Depression, Insomnia, Morbid Fears, Blushing and kindred nervous disorders sent free to sufferers.—Henry Rivers, (B.C. 1), 40, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

The Registered Office of the AZAM JAHI MILLS, LIMITED, has been REMOVED from 1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan), to 159, Gunfoundry Road, Hyderabad (Deccan), with effect from the 1st April, 1938.
THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST FUND, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated, 1st April, 1938.
8291.

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for carting of full and empty drums and casks in G. I. Covers of the capacity of about 65 gallons from Oil Depot Station to Sewri Warehouse and of the capacity of about 45 gls. from Byculla Station to Government Medical Stores, Byculla and 'vice versa' for the period ending 31-3-1939. Tenders must reach the Superintendent, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, on or before the 15th April, 1938.

2. Full particulars can be had from the Liquor Warehouse Officer, Sewri.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Central Distillery,
NASIK ROAD.
8293.

MORVI-RAILWAY.

BURMA TEAK TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 50 (Fifty) Tons Burma (Pucca) Teak Logs (Ganderi) 7' ft. & over in length x12" & over in breadth x 12"& over in thickness.

(2). The tender, which may be submitted on the Tenderer's own form for the whole or any portion of the quantity mentioned above, should be addressed to the Stores Superintendent, Morvi Railway, Morvi, superscribed "Tender for Burma Teak Logs" specifying place & time of delivery, which should be as early as possible, & the brand & the exporting firm's name, & enclosing original shipper's specification.

(3). Sealed tenders should reach the Stores Superintendent on or before Saturday, 23rd April, 1938, with Rs. 300 as earnest money, after which date no tender will be accepted.

(4). The Railway does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, nor does it agree to accept the tender in full, but the tenderer binds himself to supply the whole or any portion of the tender as accepted by the Railway.

(5). Tenderer's offer must remain firm for two months from the last date of submission viz. 23rd. April 1938.

(Sd.) JAYASHANKER K. DAFTARY.
Stores Superintendent.
Stores Superintendent's Office,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Dated 30th March, 1938.
8269.

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Engines, Boilers, Platt Gins, Worthington Pumps, Corrugated Iron-fitted Sheds, Cotton Openers, Lathes. Apply Post Box 289, Bombay. (10068)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Ahmedabad Chief Agency of one of the most leading Indian Life Offices is likely to fall vacant in the month of April. Applications are, therefore, invited for the post from persons experienced in the line and who can guarantee a business of at least Rs. 1 1/2 lakhs a year. Apply Box No. 10034, "Bombay Chronicle".

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

You can now buy Modern and Artistically designed Furniture on differed easy terms. Visit our Showrooms and Factory, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort, and Charni Road, Girgaum, Gujarat Furniture Works. Phone, 30144, 25498. (10041)

Public Notices

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THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST FUND, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Dated, 1st April, 1938.
8292.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts and securities belonging to KHEMCHAND SARUPCHAND alias KHEMCHAND SARUPCHAND JAVERI, late of Patan in Baroda territory Jain Inhabitant, residing at the time of his death at New Charni Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai KAMLABAI, widow of Khemchand Sarupchand of Patan Jain, Inhabitant Guardian, appointed of Nemchand and Jayantilal, both minor sons of Khemchand Sarupchand, residing at Bonnie Building New Charni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 24th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI;
The 24th day of March, 1938.
Messrs. LAKHIA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
(8297)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Short Cause.
Suit No. 1582 of 1937.

1. JAMNADAS GOVINDRAM,
2. BALKISONDAS GOVINDRAM, 3. NARAYEN GOVINDRAM, 4. GIRDHARDAS GOPALDAS and 5. DWARKADAS GOPALDAS, carrying on business in the name and style of Govindram Dwarkadas at Kumbhar Tukdas Girgaum Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BABURAO DAGDU, 2. DATTATRAYA DAGDU, 3. RAMCHANDRA DAGDU, 4. MURLIDHAR DAGDU, 5. CHANDRAKANT DAGDU, 6. JANKIBAI, widow of Nana Dadaji Govind 7. SONU NARAYEN LONKER, carrying on business in the name of Nana Dagdu at Poona 8. PANDURANG VITHAL PARASWAR, residing at Pandharpur

To,
DATTATRAYA DAGDU,
MURLIDHAR DAGDU,
SONU NARAYEN LONKER
The 2nd 4th and 7th Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you along with other defendants abovenamed to recover from them Rs. 5,461-0-0 interest and costs and interest on judgment at six per cent per annum till payment and that the hearing of this suit is fixed for the 27th day of April, 1938.

You are hereby Summoned to appear at the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on that day at 11 A.M. to defend and that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
8299.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, CALCUTTA.

Suit No. 13287 of 1937.

1. THE STANDARD LITERATURE CO. LTD., a firm of limited liabilities, having its Office at 13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. S. D. DESPANDE HATIYALKAR,
Timber merchant and Contractor, Patil Galli, Belgaum. ..... Defendant.

Amount of claim—Rs. 105 being the balance of the price of one set of books namely 'Architecture carpentry and Building' sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendant from Calcutta on 21st April, 1936.

Last date for entering appearance—21st April, 1938.

By order, etc.,
H. S. MORE.
Deputy Registrar.

Calcutta,
The 2nd April, 1938.
8296.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of complete Bungalow furniture, Godrej safe, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Chesterfield sets, H. M. V. Gramophone, Zunda Cabinet, Underwood & Remington Typewriter, etc.

GALA OPENING
OF
Bombay Talkies' Great Picture

Nirmala

STARRING:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
AT
ROXY
ON APRIL 15
To-day's Programme of Bombay Talkies' FILM FESTIVAL.
JAWANI-KI-HAWA
5-30, 8 & 10-30
ROXY

TO-MORROW:
Zenana Show, 1-30 p.m.
"MEETHA ZAHAR"
6TH WEEK
DAILY: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
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Talkies . . . . Lamington Rd.

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REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE,

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Keifuku ,,	10th May	25th ,,
Italy ,,	25th ,,	9th June
London ,,	8th June	23rd ,,

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Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Concessions To Belapur Sugar Factory

Questions In Assembly

The concessions given by the Government to the Belapur Sugar Syndicate formed the subject matter of interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Monday.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works replying to Mr. Bhawanji Khimji and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi stated that there were two agreements with the Belapur Company, Limited, the first dated the 28th June, 1920 and expiring in 1950, governing the Company's "Old Estate" and the second dated the 21st June 1936 governing the Company's "First or 1935 extensions scheme". The first agreement differed from the Company's second agreements as well as with agreements with other companies mainly in the following respects:-

(1) lands were acquired by Government and leased to the Company in the case of the Old Estate whereas in the case of Extension Scheme and the other companies, the companies concerned had to secure lands required by them by private negotiation;

(2) In the case of the Old Estate water was guaranteed for Sugarcane in one third area of the total area declared from time to time by the Collector of Ahmednagar as suitable for sugarcane cultivation. In the case of Extension Scheme and other companies water was guaranteed for a specified acreage of cane only.

The water rates for sugarcane and rabi irrigation extending upto eight months had been fixed in the case of Extension Scheme and the other Companies the corresponding water rates were those in force for the time being on the canals concerned.

Gul manufarture by the Company in the Old Estate and the Extension Scheme was neither specifically prohibited nor had the company to pay any extra water rate for the area in which sugarcane was grown for the purpose of manufacturing gul. In respect of other companies a water rate of Rs. 60 per acre is to be levied if Sugarcane grown in the company's areas is utilised for manufacturing gul alone or in addition to white sugar.

No provision was made for the recovery of the drainage charge for carrying out the subsoil drainage works in the Old Estate whereas in the case of the Extension Scheme and other Companies the cost of drainage works including 30 per cent. for overhead charges was recovered.

There were no restrictions to cane to soils over 9 inches deep limiting area of cane to 50 per cent of area in each sub-catchment, etc., so far as the Old Estate was concerned. Such restrictions, however, applied to Extension Scheme as well as the other Companies.

Mrs. Munshi: What is the percentage of Indian capital and management in this Company?

Mr. Nurie: In 1933 over 60 per cent. of the capital was held by Indians, the Managing Agents are Messrs. W. H. Brady and Company Ltd.

Traffic In Drugs & Medicines.

Government intend to introduce legislation for the control of the manufacture and sale of drugs and medicines in the Province, said Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health replying to Mr. J. B. Greaves, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Minister added that the Government were not aware that the recommendations of the Drug Enquiry Committee established by the Government of India, were based on the assumption that any legislative action arising therefrom would be undertaken simultaneously at the Centre and in the Provinces. The Government spokesman stated during a debate in the Council of State, that unless simultaneous co-operation was forthcoming from provinces, any measure which the Government of India alone might take would not be of any real value.

Replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Prime Minister stated that the Government had received a representation from the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay requesting them to recommend the Union to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway for recognition. The General Secretary of the Union was informed by Government that the policy governing the recognition of Railway Unions was formulated by the Government of India and that the request therefore could be complied with.

The Executive Council of the Benares Hindu University has passed the Budget for the new year. It is understood that Raja Jwala Prasad, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is preparing a plan for sending deputations to various parts of India to collect subscriptions for the University.

JAMSHEDPUR LABOUR UNREST

Hopeful Prospects Of Settlement

(From A Correspondent).

JAMSHEDPUR: (By Mail).

Unrest of Tata labour following the reduction of number of working days in the Sheet Mills Department and reduction of rates in the Bar Mills Department is fast developing. After the huge mass meeting at the G Town maidan attended by over 18,000 men on Sunday last in which "Tata Workers' Union" was formed, there has been a rush of enrolment of members to the newly formed organisation. It seems Professor Abdul Bari's vigorous move created great confidence in the minds of the workers.

NEGOTIATIONS OPENED

It is learnt that over 7,000 men already signed membership forms of the new union and joined the same. On an invitation from Mr. Ghandy, the General Manager of the Steel Co., Prof. Abdul Bari held a discussion on the present situation with the former and Mr. Dalal, Managing Director of the Tatas. It is understood that negotiations are being continued in a favourable atmosphere and an amicable settlement may be expected. An announcement is expected on Sunday the 3rd April when Prof. Bari returns from Patna and addresses the workers in a mass meeting.

TINPLATE & CABLE WORKERS

Cable workers unrest continues and demonstrations are regularly being held. It is understood the Executive of the Workers' Union are contemplating direct action. The indifference of the Tinplate Management is also responsible for the growing tension of the workers there. The criminal case against Messrs. Russel and Price is pending at the local court.

Appeal To Photographic & Cine Societies In India, Burma & Ceylon

Camera enthusiasts all over the world need no introduction to the "Photographs of the Year," and there is hardly any need to emphasise the importance of this popular Annual. One of the useful features of the "Photograms" which proves of great use to secretaries of photographic and cine societies and exhibitions is the Directory of British Photographic Societies, which is the only complete list of societies in England. In order to maintain the international character of the Annual it is proposed to publish in the next volume a list of all the photographic and cine societies and clubs in the various countries which are represented therein. Therefore, Secretaries of all photographic and cine societies and clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon are requested to send the following information, as soon as possible, to:—Mr. J. N. Unwalla, F.R.P.S., 11C, Khalickdina Terrace, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, (India).

A. Name and address of Society: B. Name and address of Secretary: C. Meeting places: D Subscription rates: E. Strength of the Society: F. Any other information which may prove useful in collecting the data.

It is hoped all societies will cooperate in forwarding the required information to Mr. Unwalla by the middle of May next, which would be of considerable help to all concerned.

Windfall To Vithal Kanya Education Society

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, (By Mail).

A meeting of the members of the Vyavasthapak Committee of the Vithal Kanya Education Society was held on the 27th March, at Vithal Kanya Vidyalay.

A donation of Rs. 25,000 was given for the building of the Girls School by an anomynous gentleman through Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

A donation of Rs. 2,000 was given by Gokaldas Bapuji Desai (Nadiad) for the water supply to this school.

A donation of Rs. 1,000 was given for electricity by the Bombay Mahajan Association through Dadubhai Purshottamdas Desai.

It was decided to build a School Building of only one story for this Girl School at the cost of Rs. 30,000.

PENDRA-ROAD TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

This Sanatorium, the chief centre for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Central Provinces, which depends largely on Government help and public donations, has recently been given a free grant of timber for the construction of more quarters. The grant consisted of 450 sal ballis of various girths and 2000 bamboos, to a total value of about Rs. 350. The Sanatorium authorities will extract the material when convenient.

Shankerlal Banker's Nephew Married To Abbas Tyabji's Granddaughter

LONDON, (By Mail).

Hindu-Muslim Unity in marriage—this was the significance of a wedding function, held here on the evening of 19th March last.

Mr. Prabodh Mehta, nephew of the well-known Khadi worker, Mr. Shankerlal Banker and Miss Hamida Tyabji, granddaughter of the late Mr. Abbas Tyabji were united in wed-lock that day under the British Law. Mrs. Iqbal Hydari and Dr. Dhiren Sen of Santiniketan acted as witnesses.

The newly-wed couple were entertained and congratulated by a small gathering of friends and admirers residing in London.

Both of them are now carrying on their higher studies in education at the University of Bonn (Germany).

Mahatma Gandhi has sent his blessings to the newly-wed couple.

A Sindhi Philanthropist

A welcome address was presented on March 27 by the Anand Shewa Mandali of Larkana to Diwan Gianchand Chandumal Motwani, well-known business magnate and philanthropist of Larkana, on his return from world tour. The Sita Devi Park was tastefully decorated. The address of welcome was read by Mr. Ram, President of the Mandli, to which a suitable reply was given by Diwan Gianchand. After refreshments and a beautiful Flower Dance by Miss Savitri Motwane, who had also accompanied her grand-father on world-tour, the function came to a close.

BOUND OVER FOR YEAR.

JESSORE, March 31.

On the petition of his wife, Amena Khetoon, a Commissioner of the Municipality of Jessore, Mr. A. Salam, pleader and Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, has been bound over under Section 107 Cr. P. C. for a period of one year for keeping the peace.

He has been ordered to furnish security for Rs. 500 with two sureties.—A. P.

SUMMER CAMPS FOR STUDENTS

ALIGARH, (By Mail.)

Mr. Ansar Harvani, the General Secretary of the All-India Students Federation, has instructed local constituents of A.I.S.F., to arrange study camps during the summer vaccations and to make special study of politics and economics. He has also requested the leading nationalist and progressive scholars to help the A.I.S.F., in arranging these study camps.

Getting Up Nights Caused By Germs

Are you worried and annoyed by constant "Getting Up Nights"? If so, you should know that the true cause is irritating germs which are attacking the 9 million tiny tubes or filters within your kidneys. You can't be well till germs are killed and cleared out of your System. Other distressing symptoms of Kidney Trouble are Burning, Itching Passages, Nerves, Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Circles under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, Frequent Headaches and Colds, Weakness, Loss of Energy and Appetite, etc. Kill Kidney Germs this scientific way and all pain and discomfort goes. Cystex—the prescription of an eminent Doctor—starts killing germs in kidneys and bladder in 2 hours. In 24 hours pain is gone, the kidneys are being stimulated and strengthened, in 5 days you are fitter, better, and feel 10 years younger. Cystex is sold by all Chemists on a definite guarantee of "No benefit—no pay." It must put you right in 5 days or you get your money back. Ask your Chemist for Cystex today. The guarantee protects you.

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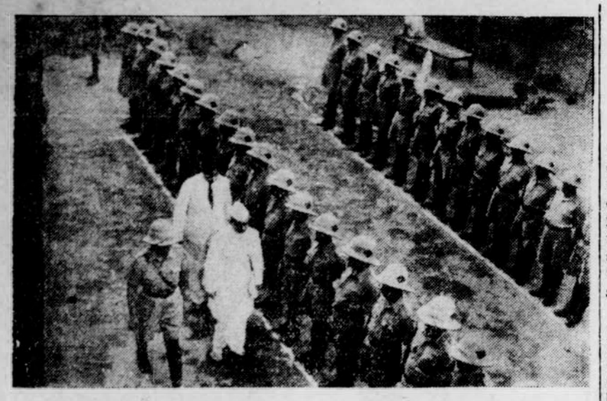

MR. K. M. MUNSHI INSPECTING THE BOMBAY SWASTIK LEAGUE VOLUNTEERS ON SUNDAY EVENING ON THE OCCASION OF THE 9TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE LEAGUE.

GROUP OF THE SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS OF FIRST AID EXAMINATION HELD AT HIND MAHILA SAMAJ, WHO WERE PRESENTED WITH PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES ON SUNDAY

Presidency Death Rate Shows Decrease

MATERNITY HOMES FORGE AHEAD

Report For 1936 Speaks Of Better Health Conditions Than Previous Year

According to the report of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, for the year 1936, the death-rate of the Province (27.73) showed a decrease as compared with that of the previous year (28.45) and the quinquennial average of 26.97.

EPIDEMICS.

The cholera incidence was almost equal in both the years—11,034 deaths as against 11,161 deaths in 1935. Small-pox was relatively mild during the year, 4,320 deaths being recorded as against 13,405 in 1935.

PLAGUE GOES DOWN.

The abnormally low mortality from plague is the feature of the year under report, for there were only 578 deaths due to this disease as compared with 2,453 in 1935, the lowest figure in the plague history of the Province since its first appearance in 1896.

HEALTHIER YEAR

As compared with the previors year, small-pox showed a decrease of 9,085 deaths, plague 1,875, fevers 14,889 and injuries 86. A rise was recorded in cholera of 113 deaths, dysentery and diarrhoea 4,886, respiratory diseases 4,505 and other causes 3,439. Looking to the total number of deaths as well as the mortality from the three main causes, small-pox, plague and fevers, the year may be considered to have been more healthy than 1935. The rates based on the estimated population also show an improvement. The birth-rate is higher and the death-rate lower than in 1935, being 38.77 and 25.97 in 1936 against 38.51 and 26.99 in 1935 respectively.

A comparison of the figures of deaths under several heads with the mean of the previous five years 1931 to 1935 shows that there was a decrease in the mortality rates under small-pox, plague and fevers, small-pox from .32 to 24, plague from .61 to .03 and fevers from 9.22 to 8.99. The death-rate from injuries, .39, during the year was the same as the quinquennial average. Cholera recorded a rise of .01, dysentery and diarrhoea of .33, respiratory diseases of .91 and other causes of .35.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS.

Other features of the year were (a) an excess of births over deaths of 245,053 and (b) a decrease in the infant mortality rate from 169.33 to 166.08 in spite of a higher birth-rate during the year.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

"No useful comments can be made on the deaths grouped under Other Causes", says the Director of Public Health, "but it will be observed that in contrast to the progressive fall in deaths from 'fevers' the number of deaths caused by respiratory diseases is showing an increase every year. The increase is mainly to tuberculosis of the lungs. The menace of this disease which is increasing in towns and spreading in the rural areas from the urban areas. The death-rate from phthisis both in towns and villages has been steadily increasing since 1932 and the rate of 1936 for rural areas has only once before been reached, in 1930; the ratio for towns shows the same steady increase since 1932 and the ratio of 1936 is the highest except for the years 1919 and 1920 following the pandemic of influenza.

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

The European population according to the census of 1931 is 18,028. In 1936 the number of births recorded was 254 against 252 in the previous year, giving a ratio of 14.09 per mile of population against 13.98 in 1935. There were 132 deaths equal to a death-rate of 7.32 as compared with 8.3 and 4.60 respectively in the previous year.

The Anglo-Indian population according to the census of 1931 is 14,176. The number of births registered was 230 against 244 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille of population for the year under report was 16.22 as compared with 17.22 in 1935. There were 143 deaths as against 140 in 1935, the death-rate being 10.09 against 9.87 in the preceding year.

INCREASED BIRTH-RATE.

The total Indian population according to the 1931 census is 17,932, 368. The number of births registered was 742,331. The birth-rate for the year for the Province as a whole was 41.40 against 40.61 in the previous year. The birth-rate on the estimated population for the year worked out to 38.77, the proportion of male to female births was 106.04 to 100 and still births numbered 12,515.

RECORDED DEATH-RATE

The year under report showed a decrease in recorded deaths as compared with those of the previous year. The total number of deaths registered was 497,278 in 1936 and 510,270 in 1935 the quinquennial average being 483,720. The recorded death-rate for the whole Province worked out to 27.73 per mille. The death-rate in 1935 was 28.45, the quinquennial mean being 26.97. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population for the year was 25.96.

IN BOMBAY CITY

In Bombay City the birth and death rates were 30.65 and 25.59 respectively. The infant mortality rate was 249.1 per 1000 registered births compared with 245 in 1935. The mortality among infants who had not completed the first month of life was 3,587 or 40.0 per cent. of the total infant deaths. The number of deaths in the groups 4 weeks to 6 months and 6 to 12 months was 2,477 and 2,882 being respectively 27.8 and 32.3 of the total infant mortality.

ADVANCE MATERNITY HOMES

There are now five Maternity Homes maintained by the Bombay Municipality. The total number of women admitted during the year was 5,200 as against 4,862 in 1935. The number of cases confined in the Homes was 5,493 as against 4,347 in 1935. Of the women confined 893 were primiparae.

It is interesting to note that out of 38,334 births (including 2 429 still-births) registered in the City in 1936, 27,187 or 70.9 per cent. took place in Maternity Homes, as against 69.2 per cent. in 1935.

The value of maternity homes is also being realised in the mofussil. The Bombay Mofussil Maternity Child Welfare and Health Council helped or started 25 centres and brought about a co-ordination of work between different agencies doing identical work in these areas.

MALARIA.

During the year 27,307 deaths from malaria were recorded against 29,046 in 1935. The death-rate from malaria for the province was 1.52 against 1.61 in the previous year. Quinine worth Rs. 22,880 was distributed free to the public through Revenue and other officials and the Administrative Officers of District School Boards and Rs. 24,300 were spent in supplying quinine tablets for sale at Post Offices and to certain officials and institutions on payment.

LOCAL ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Opens Women's Branch

The New Year ushered with it the formation of a ladies branch of the local Andhra Mahasabha. At the New-year function, held on Saturday, the branch was formally opened at Kuvar Kunj the new premises of the Sabha at 1st Road, Parsi Colony with Mrs. Subbarayudu as the provisional secretary.

Mrs. G. V. Subbiah made a fervent appeal on the occasion to the ladies present to organise themselves and make use of the facilities to be provided by the branch in the afternoon.

A happy evening was spent by the Bombay Andhras on the day when Mrs. Hemalatha Subbarayudu, Mrs. Sundaram Raghavaiah and Mrs. Radha Mani gave delightful musical performance and the party enjoyed tea and refreshments.

MADHAV BHUVAN TENANTS GRIEVANCES TO BE PLACED BEFORE B. P. C. C.

The G Ward Tenants League met on Sunday morning to consider the question of Madhav Bhuvan Tenants (Delisle Road.)

The Committee decided to present the facts of the case before the G Ward Congress Committee, the B. P. C. C. and also before Mr. Nagindas Master by a representative Committee of the Madhav Bhuwan Tenants Committee and the G Ward Tenants, and enlist their support to the cause.

There is a proposal under consideration by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom to remove from the free list and impose an additional import duty on pig iron other than pig iron smelted wholly with charcoal and vanadium titanum pig iron produced in an electric furnace.

Death occurred on 22nd. March of Mr. Venkatesh Ganesh Govekar Retired Treasurer of Kanara Treasury at the age of 79.

This doctor writes...
"I used to feel very tired and out of sorts at the fag end of the day's work and Sanatogen gave me immense relief and energy for hard work,"
writes A.C.-M.B.

"Sanatogen gave me immense relief and energy"

"Sanatogen— an excellent nerve-food." Sir Charles Cameron, K.B., M.B.

"A better reconstituent can hardly be imagined." Professor Goldwater, M.D.

"Sanatogen is wonderful for building up a run-down system." Lieut.-General Young.

And he adds:

"Not that I have been suffering from any illness of any sort, but it is just that feeling of tiredness which prompted me to try Sanatogen."

A doctor knows what that constant run-down feeling may lead to. Why wait? Sanatogen is at hand to prevent illness and to make you thoroughly healthy again. Tiredness is a sign that your body is no longer working smoothly. Give yourself extra health, extra strength with Sanatogen.

Nerves Cause GENERAL WEAKNESS STOMACH TROUBLE SLEEPLESSNESS THAT TIRED-FEELING

SANATOGEN MAKES YOU FULLY HEALTHY AGAIN

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Seventeen persons, alleged to be gamblers, were arrested by the City police, during the week-end.

All the accused persons were put up before the Magistrate at Mazagaon Court to-day, when they were ordered to be released on bail.

Rash Driving Charge

A driver who is alleged to have knocked down an aged man and absconded, was apprehended by the Maharbowrie Police. The man is lying seriously ill in hospital.

The driver, Gajanan Pandharinath Desai, was charged with rash driving before the Girgaum Court and was bailed out till the 19th instant.

Victor Rodrigues, a taxi-driver, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of rash and negligent driving.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 100.

Nadirshaw Kawasji Kapadia (48), who was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Saturday as he was suspected of suffering from sulphuric acid, died the same day.

The inquest was adjourned till April 6.

Alleged Desertion

Startling allegations of having deserted the Iraq Army twice in dramatic circumstances were made to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Manashi Latif, an Irani, was placed on a remand application.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to police custody till April 13.

Vitoba was arrested by the Nagpada police yesterday on a charge of stabbing a woman in her abdomen in Arab Lane.

The accused was put up before the Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon this morning where he was ordered to be remanded into police custody till April 11.

Trouble In Restaurant

Two persons who, it was alleged, followed a person into a restaurant and began questioning him about a friend of his, were suddenly confronted by the friend, and a "mara-mari" ensued.

Framroz Padamji Irani and Kaikashru Dorabji were placed before the Girgaum Court and were ordered to be bailed out till the 14th instant.

The incident occurred in Balaram Street. Another man is absconding.

Stoppage of taking meals from him is said to have roused the ire of Kushalappa Subbaraya, who is alleged to have stabbed his ex-customer for this conduct yesterday.

Accused Subbaraya was remanded into police custody by the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Khambatta, at the Dadar Court till the 14th inst.

Anthony Menezes, in the employ of Brandon And Co., is lying in the G. T. Hospital in a critical condition, suffering from multiple wounds said to be self-inflicted.

He is alleged to have made serious allegations of ill-treatment against the General Manager of Brandons to the police.

The Magistrate granted the remand asked for by the police.

High Court Admits E. W. Flower's Appeal

The appeal filed by E. W. Flower, an Englishman aged 64, against the sentence of 9 months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was admitted by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court to-day.

The appellant was charged with having conspired with one Maganlal Chhotalal and another to attempt to cheat the Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.

FORGERY OF A HUNDI

Sessions Trial Ends In Conviction

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court Sessions sentenced Nanalal Narbheram to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, in default 6 months' R.I. on the jury convicting him of cheating and forgery in respect of a "hundi" of Rs. 8,000.

His Lordship took a serious view of the offence in view of two previous convictions of the accused.

Nandlal Thoban, another accused in the case, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The "hundi" was received by the complainant, Akbarali Abdul Kayum, from a firm in Egypt. The complainant, who was in Sidhpur, endorsed it in favour of Sarafalli Lookmanji and Sons, to whom it was sent for having it honoured by Chhaganlal Kasturchand, a firm, with which the complainant had dealings.

HUNDI INTERCEPTED.

It appeared that the two accused conspired to intercept the 'hundi' in Bombay, and having got possession of it, forged a false endorsement and got money on it from Chhaganlal Kasturchand.

The fraud was subsequently detected and the case was investigated by Inspector Rao Saheb Dere with the help of Dy. Inspector Desai.

Leading Bombay Merchant Passes Away

Mr. J. V. Mehta, proprietor of Messrs. J. V. Mehta and Co., a leading firm of motor accessories, expired on the 1st inst. at his residence at Gamdevi.

Born in 1895 at Veratia in Jamnagar State, Mr. Mehta took his education at Rajkot and joined the services of Jamnagar State at the early age of 20. Then he served a firm in Zharia Coalfields. In 1919 he joined as a working partner in the firm of Messrs. R. H. Vora & Co., and within a short period started his own shop under the name of J.V. Mehta and Co.

Possessed as he was of strong qualities of a businessman, he placed his firm on a very sound footing and earned a good name as one of the leading businessmen in the trade.

He leaves behind him a widow and his only son Kantilal and a large circle of friends.

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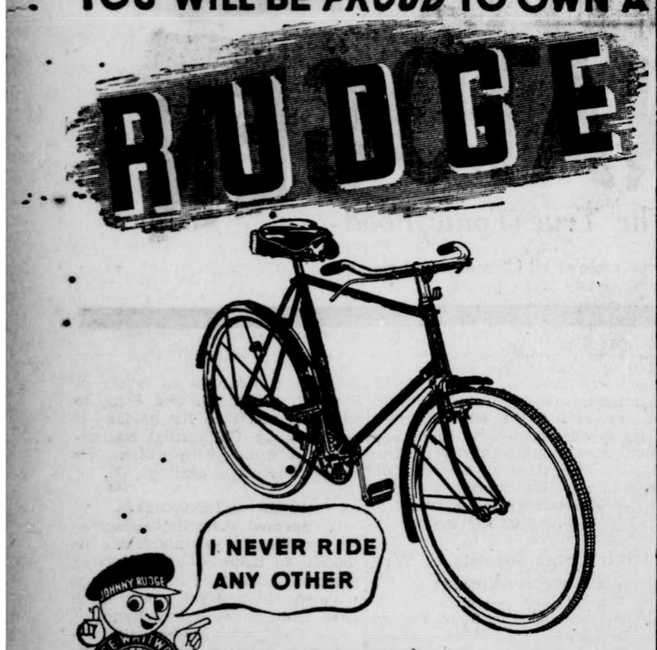
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmission I and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission II.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
11-30 Recorded Programme.
p.m.
1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.
5-30 Venubai Devasthali. 5-58 Nautch Gat. 6-1 A variety programme of Surat. 6-30 Air Artists. 7-30 My Point of View. Talk in Marathi by D. A. Tuljapurkar. 7-45 Roshanara Begam. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Roshanara Begam. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Roshanara Begam. 9-30 News. 9-45 Sound Advice. Talk by Airvoice. 10-0 Joseph Weber. 10-15 Cecil Mendoza. 10-35 Schubert Programme. 10-40 Ken Mac and Band.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.
7-0 Katha from 'Ramayan'. 7-15 Jai Jagdish Hare. 7-25 Tune of Yesterday. Afghan Nautch by AIR Orchestra. 8-20 Achhanbai. 8-40 News In English. 8-50 In Hindustani.
noon
12.0 Devotional Ditties.
p.m.
1-0 Delhi Bachelor's choice.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m
6-0 Hamd and Bhajan. 6-20 AIR Orchestra. 6-30 For Jack and Jill. 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 India's Educational Problem. 8-15 Man Ka Mandir. 8-45 A Pleasant Mixture. 9-15 News, Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Harry Langham and Sextette. 10-0 Current Events. 10-15 Harry Langham and Sexette. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

p.m.
6-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Mahboob Jan. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 An Instrumental Interlude. AIR Orchestra. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 For All Tastes.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4m., 8-10 kc/s. and 49.1m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
p.m.
12-36 Programme of Columbia Records. 1-36 Melodious Moments. 2-6 From Holy Books. In Bengali. 2-31 World in News. Review in Bengali by 'Newsman'. 2-36 Musical Reviews. 5-6 For Children. 5-21 Mystery Letter Competition. 5-36 Gitika Das. Dilip Kumar Das. 5-41 Suruchi Devi. 5-56 Naresh Chakravarti. 6-6 Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy, a duet. 6-21 Satyen Ghosal. 6-41 Parul Choudhury. 7-1 Jantri Sangha. 7-16 Musical Variety. 7-51 Educating Blind. Talk in Bengali by A. Shah. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Musical Variety (Contd.) 9-1 Commercial News, Weather 9-6 News. 9-21 Short Organ Recital. 9-36 Books review. 9-51 Negro Spirituals and Hawaiian Melodies.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
p.m.
5-30 Hour with villagers. 6-30 Bhagwan Geeta. 6-45 Lal Mohd. 7-5 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 7-10 Zohra Khatoon. 7-30 Mohd. Sulaiman. 7-45 Extracts from Seerat-i-Nabvi'. 8-0 Zohra Khatoon. 8-20 Jamal-i-Rangeen. 3-30 Lal Mohd. 8-50 Dilbar. 8-55 Mohd. Sulaiman. 9-15 News, Weather In [illegible]ustani. 9-30 In English. 9-4[illegible]gle Blessedness. A talk by [illegible]Cartland. 10-0 Lal Mohd. 10-[illegible]stener's Letters and Re-pli[illegible]-35 Zohra Khatoon. 10-50 Sh[illegible]taonain. Duet.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 Light Music 6-15 Inayatbai Dheruwali 6-30 Classical Music 7-0 Romances of Land of Five Rivers. Mirza Sahiban talk in Hindustani by H. A. Shujaa 7-30 Light Music 7-45 Manohar Kapoor 8-0 Bhai Ghulam Mohammad 8-5 Inayatbai Dheruwali 8-15 Classical Music 8-45 Religious Music 9-0 Light Music News, Weather 9-15 News Weather In Hin[illegible]ni 9-30 In English 9-45 Lig[illegible] Music 10-0 Inayatbai Dheru[illegible]10-25 Sardar Husain 10-30 Cla[illegible]al Music.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres, 1,022 kc/s.
p.m.
6-30 Ducknow Radio Orchestra 6-40 Kamdaleswaribai of Benares 7-15 Gagan Chandra Chatterji 7-45 From Aryans to Epic Period talk in Hindustani by K. P. Kaul 8-0 V. G. Joshi of Lucknow 8-30 Gagan Chandra Chatterji 9-0 Purshottam Narain News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Our Antiquities talk by Dr. K. N. Katju 10-0 Gagan Chandra Chatterji 10-30 Kamaleswaribai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m.) 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.).
GSH 2147 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25 53 m.).
p.m.
7-25 Opening 7-30 All Kinds of People 7-45 Organ Recital 8-15 Courteney Hope, in Character Studies from Life 8-30 Torquay Municipal Orchestra 9-30 News 9-50 Round and About 10-0 Melody is There.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m Arabic Programmes.
GSO 15.13 Mc/s (10.76 m.).
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

SULAIMAN TO SUCCEED ZIAUDDIN?

Tussle For Aligarh Vice-Chancellorship

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH (By Mail).

It is reliably understood that the Hon. Sir Shah Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court, will be unanimously elected to succeed Dr. Sir Ziauddin as the Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University.

At Delhi meetings after meetings were arranged which were attended by all those people who have a say in Aligarh affairs during the last week. The Muslim League and the Congress bloc of the Aligarh University Court was one in supporting the claims of Nawab Ismail Khan, the ex-Vice-Chancellor. While a big section of the members of the Court, mostly title holders, Government servants, and Dr. Ziauddin's personal friends, under the leadership of Sir Md. Yakub were bent upon getting Dr. Ziauddin re-elected.

JINNAH'S VAIN EFFORTS

It is understood that Dr. Sir Ziauddin approached Mr. M. A. Jinnah to ask him to get the Muslim Leaguers to rally round him. But Mr. Jinnah found his own lieutenants irreconcilable with the Knight Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Khaliquzzaman, M. Shauka Ali and Raja Mahmoodabad are understood to have flatly refused the bidings of their Leader to support Dr. Ziauddin who is leaving the fold of democrat Knights in the assembly to join the Muslim League.

This made the situation very complicated. Mr. M. A. Jinnah did not like the idea of a staunch Muslim Leaguer like Nawab Ismail Khan being supported by such members of the University Court as Dr. Mahmood, Mr. Y. Shareef, Mr. Nurie, Hafiz M. Ibrahim, and Dr. Zakir Husain. On the other hand he found the opposition of his own lieutenants to Dr. Ziauddin.

COMPROMISE

He tried to evolve several unity formulas, on which no complete agreement could be achieved. A meeting arranged which was attended by among others Dr. Zakir Husain, the Raja of Mahmoodabad, and the Sir Ziauddin group. And it was decided to withdraw the candidature of Nawab Ismail Khan in favour of Sir Dr. Sulaiman, provided Dr. Ziauddin gives an undertaking to retire for ever from the Aligarh Muslim University politics.

I am in a position to say that Dr. Sir Sulaiman has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship and has even received the permission of the Government to spend two days in a week at Aligarh.

THANA WOMEN CONFER

Anusuyabai Kale's Plea For Female Education

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA.

The second session of the Thana District Women's Conference was held at Thana on Saturday and Sunday last under the presidentship of Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, Deputy Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly.

Mrs. Rajasbai Vadhavkar, chairwoman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the President and about 500 delegates from the different talukas of the district. She exhorted educated women living in the towns to go to the villages and do rural uplift work among peasant women.

Messages, from Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A., the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, and Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly were read.

Mrs. Kale, in her presidential address said: It was difficult to decide whether democracy was better than fascism or socialism in the present circumstances of the country. Keeping their individuality, they must make efforts to win freedom on the strength of self-determination.

She also advocated abolition of religious institutions like the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League, and communal organisations like the Brahman Sabha.

The President stressed the need of women taking full advantage of their right to vote at elections.

PLEA FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Referring to the problem of educating the masses, the President said that at present one girl in 100 received primary education, and one in 1,000 secondary education; at that rate 1,000 years would be required to make the whole country literate. She advocated the Wardha scheme of education with a few modifications, and said that women should take more interest in imparting education to the masses. They must develop their mother tongue first, and side by side the national language. Mrs. Kale exhorted the delegates to support the prohibition policy of the Congress in their own interests and for the welfare of their children.

In the subjects committee, an attempt was made to record the Conference's protest against the action of the Hon. Mr. Shareef, Home Minister of the Central Provinces, in setting at liberty Zaffar Hussain, who was convicted for rape, but the proposition moved by Mrs Ghate fell through for want of a seconder.

On Sunday a similar attempt in the open session was ruled out by President.

More than a dozen resolutions were adopted on Sunday.

NEW MUSLIM PARTY

12 "Independents" And 4 "Democrats" Join It

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Mr. Jinnah has succeeded in rallying Muslim members of the Central Legislature under the Muslim League banner and from the next Simla session would see the formal end of the historic independent party and of the new collection of Government supporters under the name of Democratic party. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Deputy Leader of the Independent Party will be in the wilderness and the future of Mr. Ghiasuddin, Secretary of the party who belongs to the Punjab Unionists party and has been returned from the Landholders general constituency is uncertain.

So far, 12 members of the Independent party and four from the Democratic party have joined the New Muslim Party. Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, Sir Ziauddin and Sir Abdulla Haroon, who left Mr. Jinnah's leadership since it came in their way of supporting Government on all occasions, have returned to the old fold. The election of office-bearers has been kept secret so far but it is understood Mr Jinnah was elected Leader Mr Ghulambhik Nairang, Deputy Leader, Dr. Ziauddin, Secretary, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi Whip, and Sir Haroon, Treasurer. They will resign from the Independent and Democratic parties but the new party will function from the Simla Session.

Maxwell As Home Member

NEW DELHI, April 4.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary states that Mr. R. M. Maxwell has assumed charge of the office of Home Member, vice Sir Henry Craik, from forenoon today.—A. P.

Follow Madras Lead

Dharwar S. O. S. To Bombay Ministry

DHARWAR, April 4.

The Dharwar Taluka Congress Committee at a meeting held yesterday evening passed a resolution congratulating the Madras legislature on its resolution on linguistic Provinces and urging the Bombay Ministry to support Mr. V. N. Jog's resolution in the Bombay Assembly in this behalf.

Mr. B. N. Datar, Chairman of Karnatak Unification League, in a letter to the Bombay Premier, says that if the resolution fails in the Assembly, Congress work in the Karnatak will receive a severe setback. The whole Province is keenly awaiting the fate of the resolution.

It has been decided to hold a special session of the Karnatak Unification Conference at Dharwar on May 7 and 8. A Provisional Committee has been formed with Mr. Bindumadhav Burli, Mr. G. C. Bhusnoor and Mr. D. P. Karmarkar as Secretaries to make the necessary arrangements.—A. P.

Aga Khan Hockey

RUN-AWAY VICTORY FOR CHESHIRE

Lusitanians Extended By Manchester Mills

The Cheshires were in a scoring mood on Monday, when they beat the so-called Devil Fighters from Ajmer, in the replay by five goals to nil in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

In the second game on Monday the Lusitanians, the new Bombay Hockey League Champions, were thoroughly extended by the Manchester Mills. The score was 6 goals to 5 in favour of the "Lusis" clearly proves this.

WORRIED BY PIMPLES AND ECZEMA

Sought Relief In Vain For Two Years

COMPLEXION PERFECT AFTER SIX WEEKS OF KRUSCHEN

This lady was greatly worried by eruptions of pimples and blotches. Naturally, she tried every way of getting rid of them, and at last she discovered the remedy which made her complexion perfect again. Here is what she writes:—

"For the past two years my face was covered with hard pimples and red blotches, and I also had eczema on my neck and fore-arms. I tried every lotion, cream and ointment there was to be had without the slightest effect. I was so worried. Fortunately I decided to give Kruschen a trial, and without any exaggeration, within six weeks my face was without a blemish, and I have not had a sign of eczema since. I take Kruschen regularly every morning, and would not be without it."—(Mrs.) J. A.

Pimples and eczema are frequently due to impurities in the blood—irritant poisons which sluggish body organs are failing to expel from the system. Kruschen Salts keep the body organs functioning normally and healthily, so that all blood impurities are regularly and completely expelled. When pure, refreshed blood begins to circulate through your veins, skin irritation is quickly allayed, pimples disappear, the skin takes on a smooth healthy texture.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

Also "Grand National 1938"

PATHE

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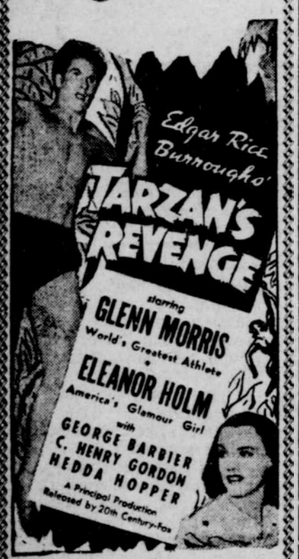

Also the GRAND NATIONAL —All the thrills of the Race!

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 5, 1994
Muslim: Safar 3, 1357
Parsi: Avan 4, 1307
Hightide: 2-33 15-31
Lowtide: 8-37 21-22
Sunrise: 6h 30m
Sunset: 6h 54m
Legislative Assembly, 2 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, April 6.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, April 7.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Friday, April 8.

Ramnavmi: Bank Holiday.

LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION

A special general meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, to consider the question of changing the name of the Association.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s. s. 'Rizwani' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 and 10 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 6th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s. s. 'Uhenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 6th April 1938.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Yasna Ceremony."

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

There will be a Harikatha Kalakshepam on Kousalya Kalyanam to-day (Tuesday) in the Asthika Samaj Hall by Sjt. Pattam Venkatrama Bhagavathar at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in connection with Sree Rama Navami Utsavam.

AYURVED SAWRAKSHAK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a public meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) at Kanbai's Wadi, Kandewadi, Bombay 4, to consider the Medical Bill referred to the Select Committee of Bombay Legislative Assembly and also to consider the questions to be placed before the All-India Ayurvedic Conference to be held at Nagpur.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer 'Clan Macnaughton' left Suez on the morning of Friday April 1.

Steamer 'Clan Murray' left Liverpool on the evening of Friday, April 1.

The N Y K steamer 'Kunishima Maru left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd April, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd April.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathallan' with the mails from London of 24th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 3rd instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 7th instant.

The 'Strathallan' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

A CONGRESS ORGAN AT JAMSHEDPUR

A Jamshedpur correspondent writes: It is understood some Jamshedpur Congressmen will soon bring out a Congress organ entitled "Sangathan". A board of tried Congressmen connected with the movement for several years has been formed. An enthusiastic young man actively connected with the political and trade union movements of the area practically from their very inception has undertaken to shoulder the responsibility of managing and editing the journal.

Grand National Race Film At Regal And Capitol

Messrs. 20th Century-Fox have rushed the film of the Grand National Race run on the 25th ultimo at Liverpool to India by special chartered 'plane. It is a very interesting document showing all the thrills of the great race in which "Battleship" scored a sensational victory. It will be screened all this week both at the Regal and Capitol.

Bombay Municipal Scout-Masters' Training Camp And Conference

Prof. V. G. Rao writes:

The annual training Camp for the intending Scout Masters belonging to the Bombay Municipality is now being conducted at Santa Cruz and will be over by the end of this week. A number of visitors paid a visit to the Camp during the week-end, when they were taken round and shown the work that has been conducted. They were pleased with the instruction and activities of the different patrols. Prof. V. G. Rao, the Commissioner, welcomed them all on the occasion.

A successful conference of the Municipal Scout Masters was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Rao. Mr. Donde, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Kulkarni, the Scout Organizer and Mr. Limaye, the acting Secretary, took active part in the Conference, which discussed many important problems concerning the efficiency and nationalizing the movement among the Municipal schools.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Night Key" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wise Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 8 and 11 p.m.
EROS—"The Frog" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bulldog Drummond's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lularoo Lalna" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan's Revenge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Garib-ki-Tope" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Love is a Headache" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee, a programme of Khadi 'Ferries' and the sale of Village products will be held during the whole week daily.

NATIONAL WEEK IN "G" WARD

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL

8 a.m. Flag Salutation and Inauguration of National Week, Vanamali Hall, Dadar. Sjt. L. M. Patil Minister, Local Self-Government to perform the ceremony.

Button Flag Selling throughout day.

THURSDAY

8 p.m. Public meeting Gandhi Maidan, Saitan Chowky, Sayani Road, Gokhale Road, (South) Dadar.

Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President B. P. C. C. will preside.

Speakers: Messrs. I. S. Patel, S. K. Patil, D. N. Wandrekar, Shitalaprasad N. Sharma.

FRIDAY

Public meeting at 9 p.m. Vanmali Hall, Dadar, Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government will preside.

Speakers: Messrs. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., (Nasik) B. M. Gupte, M.L.A. (Poona) Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, M.L.A. (Poona).

SATURDAY

8 p.m. Vigorous enrolment of Congress members throughout the day.

Public meeting at Yellow Bungalow Maidan, Dharavi. Mr. G. H. Deshpande M.L.A. (Nasik) will preside.

Speakers: Messrs. D. N. Wandrekar M.L.A., Songaokar, M.L.A., I. S. Patel, and N. N. Menon.

SUNDAY

Khadi Hundi Sale getting signatures on Congress Pledge Forms for Clove Boycott.

NATIONAL WEEK IN 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar Congress Committee the National Week will be celebrated from April 6 to 13. The Committee has drafted the following programme.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6

Prabhat Pheri will start from Committee Office at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.) and will reach at Congress House at 8 a.m. where Flag Salutation ceremony will be performed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7

Enrolment of Congress members. Workers will start from Committee Office at 8 a.m.

Magic lantern show at 9 p.m. at Matakagali, Oval Wadi.

FRIDAY APRIL 8

Enrolment of Congress members. Workers will start from Committee Office at 8 a.m.

Clove Boycott Pheri will start at 6-30 p.m. from the Committee Office.

Public meeting at Northbrook St., near Ram Temple at 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9

Enrolment of Congress members. Workers will start from Committee Office at 8 a.m.

Enrolment of Congress members at Bazars and Button Pheri.

Public meeting at 9 p.m. at Popatwadi under B. P. C. C. auspices.

SUNDAY APRIL 10

Enrolment of Congress members. Workers will start at 8 a.m. from Committee Office.

Enrolment of members at Bazars.

Public meeting at Dhanji Street at 9 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 11

Enrolment of Congress members. Workers will start from Committee Office at 8 a.m.

Magic lantern slides show at Lad Wadi at 9 p.m.

TUESDAY APRIL 12

Enrolment of Congress members. Workers will start from Committee Office at 8 a.m.

Public meeting at Panjrapole near Post Office at 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 13

Enrolment of Congress members. Workers will start from 8 a.m. from the Committee Office.

The Benares Municipal Board has appointed a guide and two peons to be posted at the Kashi Railway Station at Benares to help pilgrims and visitors to Benares.

LEST WE FORGET

THAT JALIANWALA BAUG TRAGEDY 19 YEARS AGO

Observe National Week From Tomorrow

B. P. C. C. Programme Includes Foreign Clove Boycott, Sale Of Flag Buttons And "Priti Bhojan"

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement in regard the observance of the National Week:—

To-morrow (Wednesday) the Indian Nation will observe the 19th anniversary of that great national event which is popularly known as the "Jalianwala Baug Incident." For the last 19 years in succession we have been observing the National Week which begins on the 6th of April and ends on the 13th. This is an annual reminder to us of the great national stirring that was created in the country as a consequence of the "Jalianwala Baug Incident."

For all these years we have been using this occasion for strengthening the Congress activities and especially for implementing the constructive programme of the Indian National Congress. We have not the slightest doubt that the citizens of Bombay will as usual rise to the occasion and observe the Week in a manner befitting the national tradition of this great City.

B. P. C. C. PROGRAMME

The B. P. C. C. has organised a very elaborate programme for the successful observance of the National Week. Besides this, every District Congress Committee and other national bodies will be having their own programme. We are very glad to announce that the labour organisations in the city have promised us their active co-operation and support in all the items of our programme. Above all, this week is made use of for enrolling as many members of the Congress as we possibly can. We have to appeal to the citizens of Bombay to lose no time in getting themselves enrolled as members of the Congress. The offices of the Ward Committees and also the office of the B. P. C. C. will be kept open for longer hours during the days of this week to facilitate enrolment. We are sure thousands of citizens will get themselves enrolled before the week is out.

SALE OF FLAG BUTTONS

As usual the B.P.C.C. will sell the national flag-buttons tomorrow, the first day of the National Week. Batches of Congress volunteers including ladies will move in the streets and localities with tri-colour buttons and collection boxes. It is expected that the response of the citizens of [illegible] collection will be generous and substantial.

"PRITI BHOJAN"

Congress is pledged to the removal of the scourge of untouchability in this country as speedily as we can. There will be several functions where Harijans and caste Hindus will mingle freely and increase mutual contact with the object in view, the B. P. C. C. has arranged a function called "Priti Bhojan" on Sunday, the 10th April at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Congress House. Any one can take part in this function. Harijans will be invited by the B. P. C. C. to join the function. Others desiring to take part in this function shall have to pay one rupee each. The tickets of the dinner will be had at the Congress House.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOVES

Another important activity which has assumed serious proportion during the last several days is the boycott of foreign clove in upport of our brethren in Zanzibar against whom an unjust decree has been passed by the Government there. The Congress is pledged to this boycott and it is the duty of every one of us to see that the boycott is effectively implemented. We have kept Sunday, the 10th of April as "Clove Boycott Day". On this day all Ward Congress Committees and many other volunteers will move in different localities and popularise the boycott of foreign clove. Wherever the stock of clove is detected it will have to be sealed under a Congress seal. If only every consumer of clove refuses to use that article as a matter of duty, we are sure the boycott movement will become strong and we shall achieve our object. We hope the citizens will respond in no uncertain manner, to this call of the Congress as well.

8 a. m. (S. T.):—Flag-Salutation in the open compound of the Congress House. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly to perform the ceremony.

6-30 p. m. (S. T.):—Public Meeting at Chaupatty. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, to preside.

SPEAKERS:

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for P.W.D., Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, Mr. G. H. Deshpande and others.

Button-flag selling throughout the day.

B. P. C. C.'S APPEAL TO KHANDESH MILLOWNERS

Implement Textile Inquiry Committee Recommendations

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE, AT ITS SPECIAL MEETING, ON MONDAY, REGISTERED ITS OPINION THAT IN THE INTERESTS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND ALL CONCERNED, THE MILL-OWNERS OF KHANDESH SHOULD, WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY, GIVE EFFECT TO THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE AND APPEALED TO THEM TO DO SO. MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE B. P. C. C. WAS IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was requisitioned by Mr. M. R. Masani to consider the following resolution:—

"The B. P. C. C. notes with concern the situation created by the refusal of the textile mill-owners of Khandesh to give effect to the Interim Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee. It is of opinion that the attitude of these mill-owners constitutes a challenge to the Congress Ministry and endangers the wage increase secured by the textile workers of the entire Presidency.

"The B. P. C. C. assures the workers of Khandesh of its moral and material support in their endeavours to get the Interim Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee implemented."

POINT OF ORDER.

When Mr. Masani moved the above resolution, Dr. J. Vora raised a point of order on the ground that the consideration of the resolution did not properly come under the purview of the B. P. C. C., as there was a similar co-ordinating body like the M. P. C. C. to consider such a question.

Mr. Masani, replying, termed the point of order as "fantastic".

The Chairman disallowed the point of order on the ground that the Bombay Government had accepted the recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee and the B. P. C. C. came within the compass of the Bombay Government.

AMENDMENT

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved the following amendment:

"The B. P. C. C. notes with concern the situation created by the delay of the Textile Millowners of Khandesh in giving effect to the interim report of the Textile Enquiry Committee. It is of opinion that in the interest of the Textile Industry and all concerned these Millowners should, without any further delay give effect to the Interim Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee and appeals to them to do so."

"The B. P. C. C. conveys to the M. P. C. C. that they are prepared to support that Committee in whatever steps that Committee may take to get the recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Committee implemented."

The amendment which was passed was accepted by Mr. Masani and it was put to vote as a substantive proposition and was carried.

IN 'G' WARD D. C. C.

At another special meeting, held immediately after the first, it was resolved that in the newly elected Council of the "G" Ward D. C. C., Vice-President's not exceeding two should be elected.

SINCERE REGRET

The MANAGEMENT of the TAMBE'S HEALTH HOME VERY MUCH REGRET that on THURSDAY AFTERNOON the 30th January, 1936, Mr. GANESH VISHNU JAKHI, a long standing Customer of our Health Home was THROUGH MISUNDERSTANDING TREATED UNCEREMONIOUSLY in Our FORT BRANCH.

B. V. TAMBE
PROPRIETOR.

(8145)

CUTLERY SHOP GUTTED

A fire broke out on Monday afternoon in the cutlery shop belonging to Issa Abba Mahomed at Nagdevi Street near Abdul Rehman Street. Two fire engines from Bhuleshwar and Babula Tank came on the scene and put out the fire within a few minutes. The building is an old ramshackle structure of one storey and therefore it was gutted in no time. All the cutlery in the shop was destroyed, which is estimated at the value of about Rs. 10,000.

The building as well as the shop were insured.

Tatas' Plane Makes Precautionary Landing

A Press Notification of Tatas' Aviation Department says:—

The south-bound aeroplane proceeding from Indore to Bombay to-day made a precautionary landing near Khalghat, southwest of Indore.

The aeroplane landed safely without incident or damage.

Travancore And Nariman

Mr. G. R. Padmanabha Pillai writes:—

A meeting of the Travancoreans residing in Bombay, held at Liberty Terrace, Dadar, on Sunday last passed a resolutions protesting against the treatment given by the Travancore Administration to Mr. J. F. Nariman who proceeded to the state to defend Mr. A. Narayana Pilai for certain alleged political offenes.

The meeting also appealed to the Maharajah to introduce responsible Government in the State.

Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale, M.L.A., of C. P. presided over the District Womens' Conference held on Saturday and Sunday.

Khan Sahib Explains To Congress M.L.A.s

BANNU, April 4.

One Hindu and one Sikh member of the Frontier Assembly belonging to the Congress party saw Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, in connection with the reinstatement of Mr. Abdullah Shah, Teacher, Government High School, who was convicted and sentenced for wrongfully concealing a kidnapped minor Hindu girl.

Dr. Khan Sahib is reported to have said that Mr. Abdullah was reinstated by him (the Premier) because Mr. Abdullah was only indirectly involved in the girl's kidnapping. Moreover, the Premier said, by reinstatement he wanted to relieve the communal tension which had reached serious proportions.

The Hindu and Sikh Congress members held a meeting subsequently at which the question of taking the affair to the Congress Working Committee was considered.—A. P.

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THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY. AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EDUCATION REFORM IN C. P.

Govt. Accepts Zakir Hussain Committee's Recommendations

WARDHA, April 4.

The Comittee appointed by the Central Provinces Government under Dr. Zakir Hussain's Chairmanship to report on Provincial Education Reconstruction has completed its work.

It is reliably understood, the seven years' basic national education syllabus prepared by Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee has been accepted by the C. P. Government with a few minor alterations to suit local conditions. The Secretary All-India Education Board, Wardha, writes: "The syllabus prepared by the Zakir Hussain Committee and published under the caption "Basic National Education" is available for six annas excluding postage from Mr. Aryanayakam, Wardha".—A. P.

NO LIFTING OF BAN ON COMMUNISTS

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Replying to a question of Sardar Mangal Singh regarding ban on the Communist Party in India, the Home Member said that the Party was still banned in this country. He believed that a Communist Party existed in England, Government did not consider it advisable in public interest, to raise the ban on the Party. United Press

Girl Knocked Down And Killed

A 7-year old girl and her grandfather were knocked down by a motor-truck at Lalbaug on Monday night. The girl succumbed to her injuries on her way to the K. E. M. Hospital, while her grand-father is now lying, it is stated with serious injuries.

The Kalachowkie Police are making inquiries.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1938

BUSINESSMEN MUST SUPPORT CONGRESS

The eleventh session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held at Delhi during the week-end, adopted a number of resolutions which, if carried out by all the parties concerned, should go a long way indeed in promoting Indian industries and commerce. But the Government of India, who have most power to promote national interests are least inclined to use their power rightly. They have miserably failed to safeguard Indian interests against the attacks thereon by vested interests in Britain or the Dominions. One of the resolutions of the Federation "views with grave concern the policy of the British colonial administration in resorting to discriminatory legislation affecting the status, rights and privileges of Indians as British subjects in the colonies and particularly in South Africa, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar and urges the Government of India to take firm and determined action to maintain and uphold the status, rights and privileges of Indians in these colonies and so secure for them, in all political and economic spheres, a position of equality with the other British subjects." If the past is any guide to the future response from the Government to such resolutions, there is little hope from that quarter. Mr. Manu Subedar, who moved the resolution, pointed out that intolerable disabilities were being imposed upon Indians in the British colonies but the Government of India's attitude was that "of Nero while Rome was burning." Indian labour, he said, "was humiliated and insulted and Indian capital confiscated, but to persistent questions put to Government in the Assembly their replies were one series of evasions." Government are about as unhelpful in safeguarding Indian interests against those of British industries, witness the favouritism shown to Britain in the Ottawa Pact and the present attempt to impose a similar one upon the country.

The Remedy

What then is the remedy? Mr. Subedar rightly remarked that the best remedy was self-government. Unless and until the Government of India are made wholly responsible to the Indian people, the Federation's excellent resolutions on economic planning, industrial research, Indian shipping etc. will remain, for the most part, paper resolutions, except to the extent Indian businessmen can help themselves and enlist the help, however restricted by the Constitution, of the autonomous Provincial Governments. It is, therefore, the first and foremost duty of the Federation to help the struggle for Swaraj by, among other ways, actively supporting the Congress and, in particular, its Swadeshi programme. Several individual members of the Federation have doubtless supported the Congress worthily. But the Federation as a body has not so far adequately discharged its responsibility in the matter. By following a pro-Congress policy the Federation can help and be helped by the Congress Governments in the provinces, it being understood that such co-operation can last long only if both sides strive for the welfare of both factory workers and peasants. Indeed, no industry can last unless it duly safeguards the interests of workers and peasants, the prime producers of wealth.

Congress Policy

One of the resolutions of the Federation emphasises "the imperative necessity of co-ordination of factory and labour legislation in the different provinces so as to make it uniform and to prevent any unfair competition between industries located in different provinces" and urges that Central and Provincial Governments should bear their fair share of expenditure on labour welfare work instead of imposing the whole burden on the industries. The resolution is fair so far as it goes, and in practice the Federation will, we trust, support uniformity through levelling up, rather than levelling down. Labour conditions in provinces. We are happy to note that Mr. G. D. Birla welcomes and supports the decisions of the Bombay Labour Inquiry Committee. We presume he supports the entire Labour welfare policy of the Bombay Government. The Federation may well support a similar policy in other provinces, too. The Federation's executive did well to withdraw the official resolution criticising relief measures for rural indebtedness as "not based on adequate appreciation of their repercussions on rural finance and credit." It is rather the Federation that first took a one-sided view of the measures but soon enough realised its error. The Congress, which is foremost in devising relief to the agriculturists in debt, by its very nature, strives to hold the scales even between peasants and workers on the one hand and landlords and employers on the other.

"Voyage Of 'Komagatamaru'"

The voyage of "Komagatamaru" is one of the most tragic chapters in the history of Indian immigration. Though it is now a quarter of century since Sirdar Gurudit Singh led his party of immigrants to Canada, the memory of that thrilling adventure is yet alive. It created something of an international furore and it revealed, as nothing else could have, the ignominious position of Indians in the British Empire. The ban placed by the Canadian Government upon the landing of the "Komagatamaru" passengers was not merely illegal and arbitrary but positively inhuman as it was aimed at starving them into submission. Nor did the Government of India do anything to help those brave pioneers. Instead they treated them on their return as if they were a band of vagabonds and criminals and the shooting that took place at Budge-Budge provides, perhaps, the darkest episode of the tragic story.

All those events and incidents are recalled in the "Voyage of "Komagatamaru" written by Sirdar Gurdit Singh, who conceived the striking plan of chartering a special ship for conveying the immigrants to Canada. The book bears a very apt sub-title "India's Slavery Abroad" and is published by the author at 32, Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta. The history of "Komagatamaru" is virtually the life-history of Baba Gurdit Singh, and the book is thus largely autobiographical. It traces the adventure from its bold conception to its tragic conclusion, and carries us on with the author in his wanderings as an innocent fugitive after his return to the motherland. The book was originally narrated in Gurumukhi and the present English rendering is somewhat loosely written, though it retains the rugged style of the original. Its publication will be widely welcomed for the tragedy of "Komagatamaru" has a national significance which must not be forgotten.

Baseless Insinuation

It appears that some newspapers, purporting to give the gist of the confidential conversations between Gandhiji and the Bengal Home Minister, with regard to the release of political prisoners, gave the impression that there was the possibility of some prisoners seeking to purchase freedom by giving certain assurances. In fairness to all concerned Gandhiji has found it necessary to issue a statement declaring: "Ever since I have entered upon the self-imposed mission on behalf of the political prisoners and detenus, I have made known the terms upon which I have intervened. But the giving of assurances by prisoners or detenus as a price of freedom has never crossed my mind. As a civil resister, I would not be guilty of inducing any political prisoner to give such an assurance; and I can also add that during my talks with the prisoners at Alipore and Howrah jails, and the Regulation prisoners at Hijli they made it absolutely clear to me that they would give no assurance to any one for the purpose of purchasing their freedom." If the political prisoners were disposed to seek freedom by giving any kind of undertaking, they would have been free long ago, without the intervention of Gandhiji. The slightest insinuation like this against the prisoners would be adding insult to the injury done to them so long.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION BILL

Claims Of Homoeopathy

(CONTRIBUTED.)
II.

I thank the Minister for Public Health for taking notice of my "some suggestions" that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 29th March, 1938. If the Minister for Public Health and the House think that Clause 33 is quite essential and is in the interest of the public in the present state of affairs, then certainly Clauses 37 and 38 are quite essential. The question is whether Clause 33 will act beneficially in the interests of the public. After having gone through various speeches, one is not convinced that Clause 33, as it stands at present will not go against the public interest, unless the word "practice" is defined in a better way or qualified in some form or other to make this clause less obnoxious. I have it on good authority, that even if it be qualified with "for gain", (i.e. practice for gain) it will be a great hardship on common folks.

Need For Registration.

When the Hon'ble Minister for Health said that the condition of the Homoeopaths all over the country was deplorable because there were a great number of quacks, one is inclined to ask as to who is responsible for that. If the condition of Allopathy is better, what is the reason at the back of it? Is it not the Government patronage that is responsible for the better condition of the Allopathic Colleges? Is it not the fact that the present Registration Bill No. of 1938 is an outcome of the recognition by the present Government, of a principle that no system of medicine will prosper in the country unless it is regulated and nursed by the goodwill of the Government?

One is inclined to believe that the Minister for Health was making a case against Homoeopaths when he said that the condition of Homoeopaths was deplorable and that therefore no notice of Homoeopathy need be taken at present. One does not know whether it was the number of quacks or the number of undeserving colleges or their total absence in any system that has regulated the drafting of this new Bill.

Unani & Hohoeopathy.

One does not understand exactly as to why the Unani system got the recognition of the Government when there is no Unani college in this province, while Homoeopathy is being absolutely neglected! The Unani system had yet to show a satisfactory Unani college in this province; and with all that this system has been recognised by the Government. But some one whispers in my ears!" You read "The Story of LES MISERABLES".

Cosette has to wait till Jean Valjean. comes across her. Till then she has to be under the kind (?) supervision of Madame Thenardier. The ban against Homoeopathy is not to be removed till a good Homoeopathic College to the satisfaction of the Health Minister, comes into existence after a donation from a Seth Gowardhandas Sunderdas and an undertaking from a Municipality like that of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the upkeep of the institute. Is there no way out of the impasse?

HOW TO DEAL WITH CHAMBERLAIN GOVT.

Labour Has Only One Choice

By H. N. Brailsford

Last week, the two Western Democracies faced the supreme decisions in their encounter with the Fascial "Axis." Nearly everyone flinched in England as in France.

The result of the week's happenings may well be that, without a friend in Europe, crippled by the loss of every strategic advantage the past had bequeathed to them, they will enter the final struggle to decide Europe's fate weakened beyond recovery.

Let us briefly review these events.

When at last Franco's long-delayed offensive broke on the Aragon front, the leaders of the Republic realised that without external aid they could not cope with this Italo-German invasion. Against 700 planes of the latest models, recently arrived from the aerodromes of the Axis, they were hopelessly outmatched.

Premier Negrin hurried to Paris and begged for as much aid from the Republic's friends as Franco had received from its enemies. He asked for men, arms and planes—but, above all, planes.

The French soldiers, realising that France is about to be encircled, were for swift action. The British Government applied the usual pressure for passivity.

Tired, feeling his tenure of power uncertain, and profoundly pacifist at heart, M. Blum hesitated. A little help, French and Russian, trickled through to Spain, but not enough to alter the military position.

With British support, France would have acted in Catalonia, Minorca, and Spanish Morocco. Without it, she dared not do enough.

Lost Chances

But how, with this blind and timid Government in office, could British support for France have been secured?

There was a chance, which strong hands would have seized. Some of the abler men in the Tory Party were ready for revolt. If they could have been sure of Labour and Liberal co-operation, they might have brought Mr. Chamberlain down.

For a moment there seemed to be a chance. Last Sunday morning Sydney Elliott's courageous article appeared in "Reynolds," and in the evening Herbert Morrison made what appeared to be an equally courageous speech.

On Tuesday, however, the General Council of the whole Labour Movement met—and rose in silence. It had its chance to offer, without a thought of Party advantage, its co-operation to anyone. Tory, Liberal, or Communist, who would act with it, at this last minute of the eleventh hour, to save the few remaining strongholds of democracy in Europe.

It did nothing, on the plea that Mr. Chamberlain was to speak on Thursday. Yet it knew that our Spanish comrades may have only a few weeks in which to hold the approaches to their last defences.

Would it have trusted Mr. Chamberlain, after the record of recent months, even if he had said something plausible on Thursday?

There was only one wise and manful thing to do on that Tuesday—to hold out the hand of fellowship for a general revolt. That chance was missed.

Downing Street Call

On Wednesday came yet another chance. For the first time since the General Strike of 1926, the Executive of the Trade Union Congress was summoned to Downing Street

The capitalist State condescended to make a request to the workers. It asked them to modify their craft rules in order to speed up rearmament.

They had their chance (as I urged in last week's article) to refuse any concessions to a Government whose record and policy they profoundly distrust. The straight course would have been to decline the meeting and issue a statement justifying this unusual action.

The statement might have reviewed the ghastly record of three National Governments, and recalled the betrayal of China, Abyssinia, Austria and Spain.

It might then have offered to do everything in reason to further the defensive measures of any future Government that will defend democracy sincerely and with courage—to-day in Spain, to-morrow in Czechoslovakia.

Such a declaration would have compelled a stronger Government than this to resign—on one condition—that it should not be, and should not seem, a Party manoeuvre.

In plain words, it should have been a refusal to serve this Government, and an offer to serve any Government, however composed, that will defend democracy in Europe.

There is in this suggestion nothing "unconstitutional." No one proposes a strike. Means much less heroic but quite as effective lay ready to the leaders' hands. All that was involved was the difference between a stiff or a generous interpretation of rules.

That would have sufficed.

No Government in this hour of danger can survive in this, or in any free country, unless it can secure from the organised workers their whole-hearted co-operation in the work of defence.

When Britain Fights

Defence of what Mr. Chamberlain has now spoken, Thursday's declaration of policy, omitting certain meaningless embroideries about the League, meant these four things:

(1) Like the imperial spectator

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WAFDIST DEFEAT.

Commenting on the election campaign in Egypt, we said on Saturday last: "One need not doubt that the Government have gone all out, regardless of fair-play and their duty to democracy, to win. What we wonder is whether they have done all that they have, undoubtedly, done of their own accord or whether they were also inspired from outside." The actual results emphasise that question and emphasise it definitely. The history of the Wafdist struggle against British Imperialism and its protected regimes in Egypt shows that whenever elections were held, and under whatever conditions they were, the results—even when Lord Lloyd was in occupation of Egypt as British Imperialism's High Commissioner—were invariably and quite literally a sweeping victory for the Wafdists. During all that period of struggle there never was a swing of the pendulum against them.

IMPORTANT QUESTION.

But, all of a sudden, without any warning and without any cause a historically permanent majority of 90 per cent. has been turned into a minority of 12, and an Egypt, which was nothing if not Wafdist, is now, so the elections would have us believe, nothing if not anti-Wafdist. Miracles do happen in this world even now, but this is a phenomenon at which even superstitious imagination boggles. To put it quite bluntly, it is quite obvious that the Wafd has been deliberately and cynically suppressed. The question is, whether it is the Egyptian Government alone which is responsible, or whether British "realism" has also been at work directly or diplomatically.

HUNGARY TOO.

Czecho-Slovakia is, of course, not the only country immediately threatened by the German menace. Hungary is another. Herr Hitler's ambition, which does not stop even at Baghdad, embraces that country. The fate of Austria has further strengthened that ambition. Moreover, the strategical position—a wide German-Hungarian frontier and an energetic German minority—offers an irresistible temptation to the Nazi dictator. Hungary, therefore, is in as imminent danger as Czecho-Slovakia itself. That this is a real danger is the meaning of Admiral Horthy's broadcast warning to the people of Hungary. Obviously the German minority has got busy; as a matter of fact, there were definite reports to that effect some time ago. The Admiral Regent has done well to issue a grave warning to these Nazis. But we doubt if it will save hungary when Herr Hitler decides that the time has come for him to strike. He will march an army into Hungary and European democracy will accept the "fait accompli" in the name of realism.

NORTHERN COUNTRIES IN WORLD ECONOMICS.

On the initiative and authority of the Delegations, which were established in 1934 by the Governments of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, a book called "The Northern Countries in World Economics" has been published with the object of promoting economic co-operation between the Northern countries. The members represented different branches of economic life. A large number of economic problems are discussed in the book. Statistical information about agriculture, fishing, forestry, wood working, mining, and shipping is given. The commercial policy of these countries is explained. When the shortage of goods became acute in 1917 in consequence of the intensification of the war, these Northern countries came to each other's assistance and organised exchange of commodities. This move led to intimate commercial co-operation which later developed into collaboration in economic and commercial policies. The methods adopted by many countries during the recent world depression to utilise imports as a bargaining medium have in reality very substantially changed the commercial and fiscal policy even in the more liberal-minded countries. The policy of complete reciprocity as well as efforts to bring about a balance of imports and exports in most other countries made it impossible for the northern countries to maintain their passive policy. In contrast with the welter of economic isolation in other parts of the world, the statesmen of the Northern countries adopted a policy of mutual understanding, co-operation and collaboration. And how this policy has been carried out is clearly shown in the present publication.

MOONJE WARNS CONGRESS!

It was not to be expected, of course, that Doctor Moonje would react with anything like equanimity to the report that the Congress Working Committee was considering the Hindu-Muslim question. He and his fellow-communalists in the Hindu camp can always be trusted to seek to render the bad still worse. That is the whole essence of their contribution to the cause of nationalism and of the freedom of their country. But it is amusing to notice Doctor Moonje appealing to Congress as the representative of the "Nation" on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha as representing "the communal interests" of the Hindus. The claim of the Hindu Mahasabha to represent the Hindus of India even communally is rather ridiculous and every body knows it. But even that apart it is curious that Doctor Moonje should forget the fact of the Hindu Mahasabha having consistently—but with decisive failure—opposed the Congress in the political field as witness the attitude of the Mahasabha at the last elections. Moreover the Mahasabha has persistently taken up a distinctly reactionary position in direct opposition to the Congress on fundamental, national and political questions such as the question of the ultimate relationship between Britain and India or of the so-called Federation. With this record of the Hindu Mahasabha Dr. Moonje ought to have thought twice before issuing what he would, no doubt, regard as a cleverly worded statement. Or perhaps to the Mahasabha leader all these questions constitute Hindu communal interests. In which case it would need a very high powered imagination to interpret as to what is meant, in actual practice, by his opinion that "Congress represents the nation."

WITHOUT COMMENT—

CAIRO: April 3.
The latest election results are:—

Government	**96**
Saadists	**79**
Independents	**59**
Wafdists	**12**

—Reuter.

* * *

"Commerce Member Returns Empty-Handed," says a headline apropos of Sir M. Zafarulla Khan's mission.

If this is all, we must greet the outcome as a welcome escape.

* * *

The Congress Chief Whip pleaded with the Working Committee that if the latter declared itself in favour of a Congress Coalition Government in Bengal, many of the waverers would definitely come over to the Congress side.

We are glad the Committee expressed no opinion. There is always the grave danger of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq coming over.

* * *

According to Mr. Jinnah's letter to Pandit Jawaharlal, the Muslim League demands now number 21, including the original 14 Points.
Nirkh bala kun ke arzani hanuz.

* * *

It is reported that in return for Sir Ziauddin Ahmad's joining to the Central Assembly Pa y, Mr. Jinnah first tried to secu Muslim League support to his election as Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University.

Sir Ziauddin's opponen., it will be recalled, was Nawab Ismail Khan, a faithful Leaguer and, indeed, the President of the U. P. Muslim League.

We do not need to say more.

* * *

Great Britain's recognition of the Auschluss is enthusiastically greeted by the German Press as "realistic."

Yes. But must they rub it in, although Mr. Chamberlain possesses a very er—robust skin?

* * *

A Jap-Italo-German agreement has been reached, which involves —in addition to the nice and most desirable object of baiting Russia — intimate collaboration among the parties concerned for the economic exploitation of Manchukuo and North China.

We hope this doesn't disturb Mr. Chamberlain's realism too profoundly.

* * *

According to the Japanese Army Headquarters all Chinese attacks in Southern Shantung were "frustrated."

Since they were not completely defeated and all Chinese troops annihilated, the claim may be regarded as an admission of Chinese success.

* * *

George Bernard Shaw believes that "Czecho-Slovakia is not part of the Fuhrer's dream, he was not born there...."

Not necessarily. It may be part of his dream as a result of a futurist idea of being buried there.

* * *

Where's British Bravado? asks a contemporary.

Why, in Britain of course, directed on behalf of Signor Mussolini towards British democrats.

* * *

Denouncing the British Premier and Sir John Simon, Sir Stafford Cripps declared the other day that "without policy or direction, without philosophy or morality, they were being kicked from pillar to post by the dictators of Europe."

Wrong. With an "attitude" and a philosophy of realism they are voluntarily marching from pillar to post utilising the boots of the dictators as a motive support.

* * *

It was breakfast time at the house of the eminent professor, who had spent the major part of the night in his laboratory.

"My dear," he said to his wife, "congratulate me! I have discovered a gas of hitherto unheard-of density, and I'm going to name it after you!"

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Karnatak's Demand For Separate Province

KHER TO EXPRESS GOVT.'S VIEWS TO-DAY

Ambedkar Opposes Resolution: Says, Move Is Prejudicial To Development Of Nationalism

There was a full-dress debate on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Monday, on the question of constituting a separate autonomous province of all Kanarese-speaking people, when Mr. Viswanathrao Jog moved that His Majesty-in-Council be requested to create such a province.

Benefits Of Separate Province

More than half-a-dozen members from Karnatak took part in the debate, several of them speaking in their provincial language. Mr. Jog and others urged that Karnatak, a glorious province once, had been torn asunder. Karnatakis having one language, one common culture, connected by racial feelings, had been cut away by geographical boundaries created by the East India Company.

A Karnatak Province would not only join together members of one family, speaking one common language, but would strengthen the fight for Indian Independence, as a United Karnatak was bound to be in the vanguard of that fight. Besides, the Province would be better able to develop its natural resources and give a lie direct to the contention that it would not be able to make both ends meet.

AMBEDKAR'S CHARGE

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who was easily the best speaker of the day, tried to demolish the case made out for a separate Karnatak Province. After making out a case against separation, the Doctor added that what was urgently required to-day was that every one should feel that he was an Indian first, Indian last and nothing less. The proposition for a separate province of Karnatak ran counter to this idea.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, who is as much a Karnataki as any other member from Karnatak, said that he would express the view of the Government on the motion before the House, after hearing the opinion of the Opposition members. He would do so, when discussion on the resolution is resumed on Tuesday.

Proceedings In Detail

Non-official resolutions were taken up for discussion by the Bombay Legislative Assembly, when it met in the Council Hall on Monday with Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the Chair. The first resolution that was taken up for discussion was regarding separation of Karnatak.

Mr. Vishwanathrao Jog (Congress) moved the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government to move His Majesty's Government to issue an Order-in-Council creating a new Governor's Province to be called the "Province of Karnatak" by amalgamating all Kanarese-speaking areas of the Provinces of Bombay, Madras and Coorg".

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the Karnatak Congress leader witnessed the proceedings from the distinguished Visitors' Gallery.

AMENDMENTS RULED OUT.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker sought to move an amendment to the effect that the Assembly accepts wholeheartedly the principle of redistribution of various Provinces on linguistic basis and suggests the creation of the Province of Karnatak.

Mr. D. W. Raut sought to move an amendment to the effect that that a Province of Maharashtra also should be created.

The Speaker ruled the two amendments out of order as they were beyond the scope of the resolution before the House.

PATIL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. P. Patil (Congress) moved an amendment and the resolution as amended would read:—

"The Assembly recommends to Government to communicate to His Majesty-in-Council under Sec. 290 of the Government of India Act 1935, the view of this House that as early as possible steps may be taken for the creation of a new Province to be called "Province of Karnatak", by amalgamating all the predominently Kanarese-speaking areas, under an autonomous administration."

Mr. R. R. Bhole rose to a point of order and asked whether the Bombay Assembly was competent enough to discuss a resolution, which was connected with other Provinces, because the motion before the House referred to Madras and Coorg.

Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi urged that under Sec. 290 of the Government of India Act the initiative for considering any changes in the constitution of Provinces had to come from the Secretary of State for India. Before any decision was taken, the Secretary of State would consult the Province concerned.

NO COMPETENCE.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, raised another point of order under Sec. 290 of the Act. The initiative in such matters under the section was taken away from the Provincial Government and the Provincial Legislature. The question of reconstitution of Provinces was sufficiently discussed by the Simon Commission and at the Round Table Conference. It was decided only two Provinces ought to be reconstituted namely Orissa and Sindh. The responsibility for the reconstitution of any other Province was vested in the Secretary of State for India. According to the Rules of Procedure of the Legislature, the Assembly was competent to discuss only questions which were primarily the concern of the Provincial Government. The motion before the house referred to matters concerning Madras and Coorg, which were not primarily connected with the Bombay Government.

Mr. V. N. Jog argued that the resolution was quite in order. Similar resolutions had been passed by the Provincial Legislatures in the past. While the Legislature did not have the initiative in the matter the power of making recommendations had not been taken away under Sec. 290.

SPEAKER'S RULING.

The Speaker ruled that Sec. 290 did not preclude any legislature from considering a recommendatory resolution, provided no initiative was taken. He also held so long as the Province had the right to make recommendations on the same subject. The Speaker, however, suggested that Mr. Patil should delete the words "Under Sec. 290 of the Government of India Act" from his amendments.

Mr. Patil agreed to the deletion.

PLEA FOR RATIONAL BASIS.

Mr. V. N. Jog accepted the amendment. In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the House, Mr. Vishwanathrao Jog said that the principle underlying the resolution formed part of the principle of redistribution of Provinces on a rational basis. As they were at present constituted, the Indian Provinces were not based on rational considerations. The provinces had not been formed on racial, geographical or cultural basis, but as the East India Company went on acquiring more and more territories, they were added on either to Bombay, Madras or Bengal. No principle was involved in the formation of these Provinces.

Even the Government recognised the necessity of formation of linguistic Provinces as could be ascertained from a despatch sent in 1912. It was on this basis that Bengal was reconstituted.

HISTORY OF MOVE.

The Montford report recognised the necessity of transferring the administration in such a way that the majority might take an intelligent interest in the administration of the Province. Even the Simon Commission had admitted this principle. The Indian National Congress since 1920. had admitted this principle of provinces **on linguistic basis. All the** Congress Committees, under the Congress were formed on linguistic basis and there were 21 Provincial Congress Committees based on the same principle. The question was discussed at the All Parties' Conference and the principle was accepted. It had been recognised in the Nehru Report. Indian Constitutional Writers have recognised this principle.

Karnatak contained all the necessary ingredients for the formation of a separate province, continued Mr. Jog. There was the continuity of area. There was sufficient area to form a good Province. Besides Karnatakis were culturally and racially one.

KARNATAK'S CLAIM.

After tracing the history of the Province of Karnatak since the last two centuries, Mr. Jog said that Karnatakis were one race and one nation. But now they were torn asunder. The cultural unity of the past centuries had almost gone. Since 1917, Karnatakis had awakened and there was the consciousness to regain their old position. An agitation has been going on and several organisations had passed resolutions demanding a separate Karnatak province. The House ought to respect the feeling of Karnatakis to get together. At no place was the distance from one corner of Karnatak to another more than 400 miles. It was wrong to say that Karnatak was not contiguous. The Vijayanagar Empire flourished in Karnatak. Karnatak had produced many spiritual leaders. Karnatak had a glorious past.

Continuing Mr. Jog said that the administration of a separate Karnatak Province would be much better than at present, because being an appendage to a big Province, did not help them and their needs were not looked into. He would not blame anyone because their needs were neglected. Karnatak formed a tail end of both Madras and Bombay and enough interest in their development was not shown. For example Bombay Presidency had spent ten and a half crores for irrigation and only 14 lakhs from that amount had been spent for Karnatak. It had a good waterfalls. It had a big forest. It would not be too small a province as had been contended by some. It had good natural resources which were undeveloped. If Karnatak were created a province by itself, these resources could be developed.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH.

The main objection that had been advanced by many was that financially Karnatak would not be self-supporting. That was not so. For example the four districts in Bombay, namely Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara, gave a surplus of ten lakhs every year. Then there was Coorg. Coorg was part of British India. Though Bijapur and Karwar were deficit districts, Belgaum and Dharwar were surplus districts and more than amply made up the deficit. Then again there was South Kanara, which was the most fertile district in the Madras Presidency. Of course the whole question had to be gone into.

Even supposing that financially the Province would not be self-supporting it could develop its resources. The people of the Province would be willing to tax themselves to run the administration of the Province. As at present calculated the income of the new Province would be two crores and thirty lakhs. Some of the Indian States were administered on lesser incomes. It could be definitely stated that the Province would not be a financial failure.

He concluded: "Give us a chance. Do not raise technical difficulties. We think we have got a fair case. Do not bar us at this stage."

REAL NEED.

Mr. Andaneppa Dodmeti (Congress) speaking in favour of the resolution said that Karnatakis did not want to come to Bombay and rule there. What they wanted was that they should be allowed to unite. It had been urged by many that financially Karnatak would be a weak Province. Bombay was a prominent City and rich because, it had a harbour of its own. Karnatak also had a harbour of its own and the separate province would develop the port and certainly their income through that would increase. To the Kannadigas, the unification of Karnatak was as important as complete independence was to Indians. People ask as to whether Indian freedom was more important

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1).

Anglo-Italian Agreement

To Be Signed Before Hitler's Visit To Rome

LONDON, April 3.

It is understood that Anglo-Italian agreement is expected to be reached and be ready for signing before Easter.

It is believed that Sgr. Mussolini is anxious for signature before Herr Hitler's visit to Rome in May. —Reuter.

Wafdists Routed In Election

NINE KILLED IN ELECTION CLASHES; VICTIMS INCLUDE SENATOR

CAIRO, April 4.

The latest election results are: Governments 96 seats, Saadists 79, Independent 59, Wafdists 12. These results are final apart from 18 Constituencies where there will be reflections owing to insufficient majority.

The Foreign Minister Mr. Adel Fattahyehia Pasha has resigned.

Ex-Premier Nahas Pasha and ex-Finance Minister Makram Ebeid Pasha have been defeated in the elections. They have refused offers of senatorships.

Elections in Lower Egypt have resulted in nine deaths including six in a clash between two notable families of Mina over re-election of members from their households, the victims including Senator Abdel Rahman Lamloun.—Reuter.

SEC. 144 EXTENDED TILL END OF APRIL

Jubbulpore Returns To Normal

JUBBULPORE, April 4.

In view of the ensuing festivities in connection with Ramnavami, Mahabeer Jayanti of the Jains and the 'Chehallam' of the Moslems, all of which occur during this month, Mr. W. V. Grigson, Dist. Magistrate of Jubbulpore, has further extended the orders under Section 144 which would have otherwise expired on April 16 morning, upto the midnight of April 30.

The order prohibits the carrying of lathis or other weapons, holding of public meetings and taking out of processions without police permission.

The City is now peaceful and normal conditions prevail.—A. P.

REBELS CAPTURE LERIDA

SARAGOSSA, April 4.

The rebels have completely occupied Lerida at 7 p.m.

Earlier message from Saragossa says: The rebel troops in the afternoon captured the Castle and the railway station of Lerida. The tanks are now entering the streets for cleaning up.

The rebel troops have taken Pinell and Mora in Tarragona province and are now nearing Cherta 16 miles from the sea.—Reuter.

REBELS ADVANCE ALMOST UNOPPOSED

ST. JEANBELUZ, April 4.

The rebel troops from Jaca in North Catalonia are moving parallel to the French frontier and are reported to have advanced 90 miles without serious opposition and are nearing the town of Ciella. A radio message from Saragossa claims that the rebels have captured 13,000 square miles since beginning of the eastern offensive.—Reuter.

MORA CAPTURED

SARAGOSSA: April 4.

The last concentrations of enemy resistance in Lerida were cleaned up during the night.

In the morning the Civil Guards were policing the city where all is quiet.

General Franco now possesses 37 out of Spain's 50 provincial capitals besides a footing in several other provinces.

Meanwhile, in addition to the headlong advance of the Legionaries to Tortosa, General Valino has captured Mora, only 20 miles from the coast.

7 MILES FROM TORTOSA.

HENDAYE.—General Franco's columns continue to advance with remarkable precision. His advance guards are now only seven miles from Tortosa.—Reuter.

"NATIONAL ARMY" FOR INDIA

"Elders" Reject Kalikar's Resolution

NEW DELHI: April 4.

Mr. Kalikar's resolution urging the appointment of a Committee of officials and non-official military experts to examine the military organisation of India from a national point of view and recommend ways and means to form a national army recruited from all classes and provinces, was defeated in the Council of State by 26 votes against 16.

The Council accepted the resolution of Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, recommending prompt action to prevent the issue of an Order-in-Council implementing the recommendations of the Kenya Land Commission and remove the ever-increasing difficulties of the Kenya Indians.

The Indian Succession Act Amendment Bill of Sir Phiroze Sethna was referred to a Select Committee.—United Press.

FRENCH FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Blum Govt. Asks For Special Powers

PARIS, April 4.

M. Blum's new bill to deal with France's financial problems will be presented in final form to a meeting of the Cabinet this morning.

The bill comprises only two short clauses, the first providing Government limited powers to rule by Decree on certain aspects of finance and national economy, the second a fixed date, by which all Decrees must be ratified. The remainder is devoted to reasons why Government were asking for these powers, arguing that they were necessary, if Government were to bear the financial burdens anticipated, especially, under the head Rearmament.—Reuter.

FINANCE BILL PROVISIONS

Repayment Of Public Debt Suspended For Two Years

PARIS: April 4.

The Cabinet has adopted the Finance Bill.

It provides for the revaluation of the Bank of France gold stocks at the existing rates; the abolition of bearer securities and their replacement by inscribed securities, over which Government will have more control; control of currency operations; a capital levy for National Defence needs on a sliding scale, beginning with 4 per cent. on a capital of 1,00,000 francs; 40 hour week not to apply to factories engaged in National Defence.

The Bill refers to the need for improvement of the yield from income-tax. This will be achieved by raising the rate and arranging a more just incidence. Certain privileges of rentiers are abolished and the repayment of public debt is suspended for two years.

The Bill has to be approved at the Council of Ministers this afternoon.—Reuter.

Test Of Finance Bill

PARIS: April 4.

The text of the Finance Bill shows that the progressive Capital levy is on fortunes above 1,50,000 francs, not 1,00,000 as forecast, payable by all residents, including foreigners.

All must submit details of their capital within six months.

The tax is four per cent. on capital of 1,50,000 francs, rising to 17 per cent. on capital over 50 million.—Reuter.

MOTOR RACE TRAGEDY

7 Killed And 20 Injured

ROME, April 4.

Seven people were killed and 20 injured when a car participating in the thousand miles motor race crashed into the crowd at Bologna.

Two Italian occupants of the car have been seriously injured.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

anxious as any other member to see the Bill become law.

As regards the contention that legislation should be in advance of public opinion rather than follow it, it was an understandable attitude of all ardent social reformers, but he again reminded the House of the ineffectiveness of the Bengal legislation to stop the practice.

The motion for circulation was agreed to.

In accordance with Sir N. N. Sircar's suggestion the House was adjourned till Wednesday as there are only one or two more official bills left over.—A. P.

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

Import Duty On Broken Rice

ASSEMBLY GRANTS YEAR'S EXTENSION

Anti-"Phooka" Bill To Be Circulated Till June 30. To Elicit Public Opinion

NEW DELHI, April 4.

Sir Mohamed Zafrulla, Commerce Member Mr. R. M. Maxwell, Home Secretary, and Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Member Central Board of Revenue in charge of Income-Tax, took their seats in the Assembly to-day.

IMPORT DUTY ON BROKEN RICE

Sir Mohammed moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1934 in order to continue the import duty on broken rice for a year more be taken into consideration.

Sir Mohammed claimed that the duty had not only been completely effective in stopping import of broken rice but had also had some effect in keeping down imports of paddy and whole rice, which had been progressively less since the duty came into operation

NEED OF INQUIRY

Mr. Manu Subedar supporting the Bill said Government should consider whether apart from the temporary expedient of an import duty they would examine the position with regard to the general monetary situation in the country and if their examination disclosed other causes for India's position at the bottom of the list in world's agricultural production, he trusted they would apply the appropriate remedies.

Mr. A. Chettiar declared that the object of the Bill, which was not merely to stop imports but to raise prices, had not been achieved.

Sir Ziauddin supported the Bill, while Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar complained that Government had not carried out the recommendations of the Crop Planning Committee for the imposition of an export duty on rice and the fixing of a quota for imports of Burma rice.

Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon and Mr. Azar Ali joined in the complaint that the import duty had not resulted in improvement of prices.

Pandit Nilakanta Das thought import duty had the effect of giving reference to Burma rice.

EXTEND THE DUTY

Mr. K. Santanam pleaded for an extension of the import duty to paddy and whole rice.

Prof. Ranga said that duty had not gone far enough and Government had done nothing more than impose the duty, while the situation needed more drastic measures such as stopping deflationary measures and changing the Land Revenue System.

The President held that these observations were not relevant to the Bill.

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya said that broken rice was not the only kind of rice used and that other kinds of rice also needed protection.

Mr. Chaliha asked the Government to bring a more comprehensive measure.

Sir Mohamed Zafrulla said that members had admitted that the import duty had served its purpose but had gone on to point out that something more was necessary. He submitted that their suggestions were hardly germane to the Bill under consideration, however, necessary they might in themselves be.

The Bill was passed.

Anti-Phooka" Measure

Mr. R. M. Maxwell moved circulation upto 30th June of the Bill to amend the law relating to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with special reference to the practice of "Phooka."

Mr. Maxwell referred to the unanimity of opinion on the need for the measure and said difference was only as regards the most effective and the most speedy means of realising its objects. All India legislation had rested unchanged for nearly fifty years, while Provinces, particularly Bengal and Bombay, had given a lead by adopting changes in accordance with public opinion; but he reminded the House that penal provisions against Phooka existed in the original act and had been strengthened in 1920 by the Bengal legislation: yet the practice had not been prevented; in fact the Anti-Phooka Association in Calcutta reported that the practice was increasing. That was a warning that mere legislation on paper had no effect. The subject was now in the concurrent list and had been ascertained that the large majority of the Provincial Governments were in favour of amendment of the act by Central Legislation; but circulation was necessary, firstly, because executive authority rested with the Provinces, who though they had been consulted had not yet seen the bill in its final form and secondly because public opinion needed to be mobilised by means of the greatest possible advertisement and any fresh suggestions for improvement should be considered. In view of the need for speedy action he undertook to move the Select Committee motion at the commencement of the Simla session so that the Committee could hold meetings during the session and the final stages of the bill might be completed in the session.

PLEA FOR EXPEDITION.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh thanked mover for the assurance that the bill would be enacted before the end of the Simla session. But he could not but regret to see how slowly Government had moved in the matter. He urged that the less there is of public opinion, the more legislation there should be. Dr. Deshmukh drew attention to the fact that though the Government might not be responsible to the people, the House was a representative one. If members were not representatives of the people and if their opinion was not to be taken as the opinion of the public then what were they in the House for. And 60 elected members had made application to Government for the introduction of this measure. Government could, therefore, have gone on with the bill a little more quickly.

WHY THIS DELAY.

Mr. Govind and Dr. Deshmukh asked why Government had taken such a long time over the bill and why they had not provided for stronger measures on the lines suggested by many public meetings and associations.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum wanted to know why the bill was not brought earlier in this session. He referred to the many clauses and declared that not one of them was likely to be objected to. The circulation motion only meant that the Government wanted to delay legislation.

Mr. F. E. James disagreed with the view that the delay in getting on with the bill would lead to continuance of unnecessary cruelty. He said the European community had made a distinct contribution to the growth of public opinion in this country on the subject.

Mr. B. D. Pande said that the Viceroy as early as 1936 had expressed emphatic opinion against the practice of Phooka and the cultivators had welcomed His Excellency as a "disciple of Gopal."

NEED OF EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

Mr. Bajoria suggested that the detection of the evil practice of Phooka could be facilitated, if it was laid down that cow-shed in places, where there was a suspicion of the practice being carried on particularly in cities, should be of the open type so that the Gowalas would have no chance of doing it without attracting public notice. He suggested that whipping was a proper punishment for the practice of "Phooka" and would eradicate the evil from the country.

GOVT.'S REPLY.

Mr. Maxwell explained how the Government could not have brought the Bill earlier and said the bill had in fact been drafted even before the replies from all the Provincial Governments were received. The Government drafted the Bill immediately it was known that a majority of the Provinces were in favour of central legislation.

He denied that the procedure of circulation was dilatory. As he had said most of the Provinces had not seen the Bill in its present form and there were likely to be several fresh suggestions such as that made by Mr. Bajoria regarding whipping. The speaker was certain that no one would doubt that he himself was personally as

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Our Ahmedabad Letter

N. Daskroi Local Board Scandal

Estate Bought For Heavy Price Only Two Days Prior To Board's Extinction!

(From Our Cofrespondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 3.

The weather has undergone a complete change in the course of this week and hot winds have been blowing during the day. The maximum temperature has gone up to 105 nearly and the minimum also has come up to 76 and more nights are cool and pleasant, but hot winds during the day make one feel uncomfortable. It is a pity that students have to work hard in these hot days and answer their examination papers for six hours a day. One wonders why the examination days cannot be shifted to the beginning of March when students can work in better weather and examiners also may not be compelled to work hard in hot weather.

The total number of deaths registered in the week ended on Tuesday last came down to 349 showing a decrease of 14 from the preceding week's figures and a death rate of 37.91 per thousand. Small-pox is assuming an epidemic form and was responsible for 10 deaths while measles carried away 6 lives and meningitis 2. Consumption took its toll of 29 lives or more than four lives a day. It is high time that our Municipality and the Government Sanitary department looked into the question of consumption and lung diseases in our city. If it is found that smoke and dust are the root cause of it, every possible effort should be made to remove these causes in the interest of the health of the city. Dr. Hariprasad V. Desai has been complaining of the smoke nuisance in our city for a long time, but his has been a cry in the wilderness so far. Well-civic fathers wake up and try to do away with the nuisance at an early date?

CLOTH MARKET

The cloth market has remained fairly steady but up-country merchants make such purchases only as are essential and our mills are unable to have much of forward sales. It is said that up-country dealers get better and cheaper products from Bombay mills and our millowners fail to see that they do not lose their markets for want of keeping abreast of the times.

SCHOOL MISTRESSES' LEAVE QUESTION

The Municipal School Board had its meeting on Tuesday last when the question of the leave of School mistresses in their monthly sickness was taken up for consideration. It seems that the Director of Public Instruction has written to the Municipal School Board to discontinue such leave, and the Board in a previous meeting had decided to ask for medical opinion in this matter. Some members of the Board were of opinion that the leave should be granted as some of the school mistresses have a religions sentiment in the matter, but medical opinion did not favour the granting of such leave. It was pointed out that the work of school mistresses suffered on account of their absence for three days every month. It was also said that women in the Western countries did not ask for such leave and it was necessary that such sentiments need not be taken into account. The Board resolved that no such leave should in future be granted to school mistresses.

TALUKA LOCAL BOARDS.

The Taluka Local Boards have now come to an end and have ceased to exist from the 1st instant. Only two days before its extinction our North Daskroi Taluka Board passed a resolution to purchase the building and the land of the Laxmi Nivas hotel near Ellis Bridge for Rs. 84,999. Some of the members of the Board strongly objected to the transaction, but the majority viewed the question from a different stand-point. They believed that the money that they had collected from the management of Bhaishanker's Dharmashala near the railway station had to be spent in Dharmashalas in the Taluka, and they did not like to leave the work of spending the amount collected by them to their successors. It is reported that the resolution was passed in spite of strong protests and a place which is not worth such a big amount and which cannot serve the purpose of a Dharmashala will be purchased for a large sum of money. One of the members of the Taluka Local Board has appealed to the Government authorities requesting them not to sanction the transaction. Whatever the merits of the case may be the spending of such a large sum of money by the Board only two days before its extinction creates serious suspicions in the minds of the public and at the same time the place chosen by the Board will, not suit the purpose for which it is intended. It is generally hoped here that such a transaction will not be sanctioned by the Government and the money saved in this manner will be utilised for some better purpose in the Taluka.

KARNATAK'S DEMAND FOR SEPARATE PROVINCE

(Continued From Page 7)

or separation of Karnatak province. The speaker thought that both were important and Karnatakis would fight for both and whichever came first they would accept and fight for the other. He did not think that the question of financial self-sufficiency should be discussed now.

Mr. G. R. Nalvadi (Congress) urged that immediate steps ought to be taken for separating Karnatak and constituting it into a Province. All these years the Province had suffered for want of proper attention to the development of its natural resources.

A FIT CASE.

Mr. P. C. Jakati (Congress) said that Karnatak had the cultural and historical background best suited for constituting itself into a Province. When it had its own administration it would have a harbour of its own, which when developed would improve the commerce of the Province. As for administration of the Province, he thought it could be done much more cheaply than other Provinces, because many self-sacrificing men would come forward to make Karnatak a self-sufficient Province.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEW.

After tea, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister said that he would place the view point of the Government on the resolution at a later stage. As the proposition before the House was an important one, he would like to hear the views of the various groups in the House.

JHABVALA'S LOGIC.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala opposed the resolution and said that it was only through unity that Independence could be won. He was surprised that the resolution had been moved by one of the Government-benchers, as the resolution favoured fragmentation of the Province of Bombay.

Expounding the workers' and peasants' point of view on the question, Mr. Jabhavala said Government had succumbed to separatist tendencies. A cry had been raised that the language, culture, so on and so forth of the Karnatakis were in danger. Congress, which was striving to make Hindi the Lingua Franca of India, should not allow themselves to agree to a separate linguistic Province.

TOGETHER FOR CENTURIES.

Mr. S. L. Karandiker supported the resolution and said that the Maharashtrians and the Karnatakis had worked and remained together for centuries. Whatever differences existed among the Karnatakis on other issues, on this one question of Unification, they were all of one mind. Therefore, if one brother wanted to separate himself, it was not for the other brother to say "No." In that spirit he supported the resolution.

Mr. M.P. Patil supporting the resolution said that, if one part lagged behind in the fight for freedom, it would not be in the interests of India. A separated Karnatak would develop its nationalism and would be able to take a greater part in the national movement.

AMBEDKAR'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar opposed the resolution. He said that the subject of this resolution was, undoubtedly, of great moment. He wondered how many members of the House would be prepared to consider this resolution without importing sentiment or feeling into it.

The Presidency of Bombay, before this Act came into operation was composed of four different units: namely: Sind, Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak. Sind had gone and this joint family had been separated. Maharashtra, Gujerat and Karnatak remained together for 150 years now. Sind was with us for nearly 90 years. He mentioned this fact that they were together for 150 years now, only to emphasise that those who wanted this unity to be torn asunder, must consider the question much more seriously than on the ground of sentiment.

A DREAM'

It has been argued, Dr. Ambedkar continued, that this move was a part of a larger aim, that this resolution was only a step in that direction. The question was, whether this ideal, he would call it a dream, would ever come true. From the pamphlet issued under the title: "The Case for United Karnatak" it was quite clear that a good portion of the territory was in the Indian States. Was it possible for the people in those territories to get out from the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the rulers of those States, so that they could become part of the autonomous Kanarese-speaking Province?

He agreed that it was possible to bring together the territories in British India and these areas could be welded together under one common administration. But how was it possible to have the Kanarese-speaking people transfer their allegiance? The only solution was to transfer some other territory for the territory that would be brought into the Kanarese-speaking province. But which part of British India under the present conditions, would agree to go into the Indian States.

Again the question arose whether the Kanarese people were suffering any hardship or whether they had any grievances which could be removed by constituting a separate province? For, the Kanarese people, he thought, were having justice and fairness in the administration of this poly-glot province. He had examined the question from different points of view. Firstly, in the distribution of offices had they obtained less than what they were entitled to? Secondly, had they got less representation in the Legislature?

NO INJUSTICE DONE.

Dr. Ambedkar cited figures to show that on a populaton basis, Gujerat got 31 seats where it was entitled to 27 seats, and Karnatak got 28 seats, while it was entitled to 21 seats. Coming to the distribution of offices under present Government, Maharashtra should have got 9.6, Gujerat should get 3.7, and Karnatak was entitled to 3.1. Actually, as a matter of fact, Maharashtra got 6, Gujerat got 6 and Karnatak had 4. He only wanted to show that Gujerat and Karnatak were not done any injustice in the matter of distribution of offices.

From the financial point of view was it possible for the new province to maintain financially the standard of expenditure of any modern civilised government? With 4 crores of revenue, the Bombay Municipality was not able to look to the needs of the citizens well. It was heart-rending to see this move of dismemberment with a revenue not more than that of a Local Board, said Dr. Ambedkar. It might satisfy a few who wanted to figure as the heads of the province, but the poor people of the province required to be fed, clothed and housed. There were two districts which were famine districts.

There was also going to be dismemberment of minorities. From Karnatak there were only two members of the Scheduled Castes in the present House, but they derived strength from the remaining members of his Party. Their strength lay in the polyglot nature of the province and in the nature of the administration of such a province. They knew that in such a province, there could be no "combines" or "common fronts" and it would be an administration for all.

He wished to point out that the claim of cultural distinctions had no place in this country. These distinctions should be treated as something that would take away from that feeling of oneness as a nation. He had heard people saying that they were Indians first, and something else next. But he was not satisfied with mere words. He did not want that loyalty as Indians should be affected by a competitive loyalty arising out of considerations of race, culture, religion, creed, caste or nationality. He wanted to be an Indian first, Indian last and nothing else (cheers).

ACHIEVED BY SENTIMENT.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, supporting the resolution said that as long as these distinctions existed, they had no alternative but to arrive at some kind of adjustment. Karnatak never desired to come in the way of development of the sense of national solidarity. He thought that more things were wrought and achieved by sentiment. Karnatak province was not so low minded as to care for a few ministerships (cheers). If the younger brother honestly felt that he would prosper by getting out of the family, he should be allowed to go out.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi opposing the Resolution said that the Ministers had taken on hand very ambitious programme in the best interests of the Province. He did not know what would happen if this dismemberment was allowed to go on. They would be guilty of creating a financially deficit province.

ON LINGUISTIC BASIS.

Mr. K. S. Patil supporting the Resolution said that the principle of formation of provinces on a linguistic basis was manifest from the three divisions of the province. The Southern division was predominantly Karnatak in composition and language, the Central Division was Marathi and the Northern Division was Gujerati. He said that the Harijans would be happier in the new province. There was ample scope for the development and financial growth of the province.

Mr. Phataskar said that he would speak on the resolution as one not belonging to the Karnatak province. He found that apart from anything else, the Karnatak members were keen on the question. He viewed the question as one of administrative convenience and on that ground he did not oppose the Resolution.

Further discussion was adjourned till to-day (Tuesday).

Mr. H. S. Malik, first Trade Commissioner for India in U. S. A. sailed for America last week. He is seen here with Mrs. Malik.

Miss Philomina Thumboo Chetty, the popular violinist sailed for England on Saturday. She will be giving many concerts in England as well as the Continent.

Welcome Address To European And American Mazdasanans

Under the auspices of the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society a meting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir C. J. Hall where a welcome address to the European and American Mazdasnans, now in Bombay will be presented by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwala Advocate Mother Gloria and Mother Ashoi will speak on the occasion in relation to Mazdasnan Movement.

Sir Hormusji Cawasji Adenwala Kt. will preside.

GRAND MUFTI OF PALESTINE

To File Suit Against Jewish M. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

A secret Italian aerdrome well-equiped with up-to-date instruments has been discovered by the Egyptian Detective Intelligence on the frontier of Egypt closed to Libiya (the Italian territory).

It is learnt that an Italian settler in Egypt hired a few years' back a farm of two hundred acres as to be used at a hamlet.

The Italian who is charged with espionage was arrested and the farm has been occupied by the Egyptian Air Force Headquarters.

It is reported that the Grand Mufti of Palestine, who is now at Byrout, has communicated with some prominent solicitors in London to file a defamation suit against a Jew M. P.

It is learnt that the M.P. has delivered a speech in Parliament on 8 March last alleging that the Grand Mufti of Palestine and the Arab Higher Committee were responsible for the present disturbances in Palestine by keeping themselves in touch with a foreign Power.

The speech, as Grand Mufti is incorrect and false has incited the whole Arabia.

It is announced that a propaganda office for the Near East will shortly be opend in Byrout as a centre by the Government of H. M. King Ibn Saud. Similar office also be opened shortly in Bombay for the same purpose.

The objects is to make propaganda for pilgrimage and to spread the creed of the Wahabis sections among the Musalmans.

Our Nasik Letter

D. L. B. ELECTIONS

Congress Victory Certain

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, (By Mail).

The announcement made by several leading persons belonging to the Peasants' Party now in power in the Nasik District Local Board on the eve of the general elections to that body, and their feverish attempt to secure the Congress ticket, are freely interpreted in the district in the light of the rumour that the Congress being the winning horse, some of them it is understood, are seeking election on Congress Ticket with a view to ensure success, and when elected, should re-join the peasants party. But Congressmen seem to be completely on their guard.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE ACTIVE

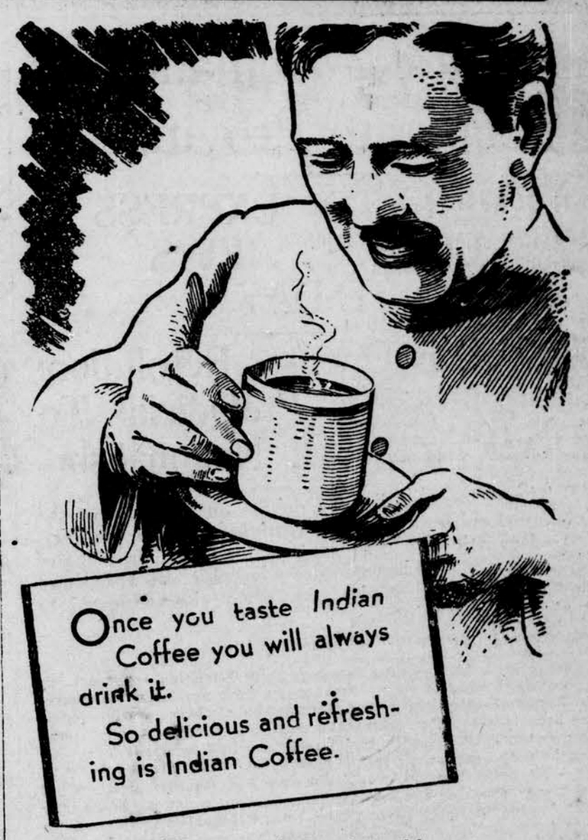
The momentum with which the Congress machinery is working, has completely bewildered the non-Congress groups in the District, and they have begun to trim their sails in vein of the direction in which the political wind is forcefully blowing. The District Congress Committee has by now completed all the preliminary arrangements and inquiries. Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., the president of the D.C.C., had a free and frank discussion in this connection with the Congress workers at Nasik, Malegaon, Niphad, Ozar and Chandwad, each of the meeting being attended by more than two hundred Congressmen. It is understood that the D.C.C. is contesting all the seats, including those reserved for Muslims, Harijans, and Backward tribes. And the Congress majority in the Board is being regarded a foregone conclusion.

The elections are to be held on the 24th May and the nominations are to be filed with the Returning Officer on April 5.

RECOMMENDATIONS INVITED

The initiative being thus completely in the hands of the Congress, it seems, the non-Congress groups will make no move till the names of the Congress nominees are announced. Several prominent persons of the Peasants' Party which is led by Mr. R. B. Thorat, M.L.A., and Mr. D. S. Wagh, have already applied to the D.C.C. and are reported to have tapped several sources to know as to whether they would be put up as Congress nominees, if they so seek, they are understood to have interviewed several leading Congressmen including the President of the D.C.C. in this connection.

The D.C.C. is understood to have directed Taluka Committees to send their recommendations in the light of which the Executive Committee of the D.C.C. which is to meet on April 1 for the purpose will form its own decision. The recommendations of the D.C.C. will be submitted to the Provincial Congress Committee, which will finally announce the names of the Congress nominees.



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SYED HOSSAIN IN RANGOON

"Indo-Burman Ties Are Eternally Indissoluble

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Dr. Syed Hossain, Professor of Oriental Civilisation in the Southern California, who arrived in Rangoon by the s. s. "Santhia" on his way to the Far East "en route" to America was accorded a reception at the wharf by his friends and admirers.

SURGICAL OPERATION

Dr. Hossain remarked in a public lecture that Burma as a result of surgical operation constitutionally performed ceased to be part of the Indian Government. He had no idea whether it was good for Burma or good for India but he was aware that before the advent of British rule India and Burma were united by subtle and old ties. The aesthetic, cultural and artistic life of Burma and India was eternally indissoluble Whether Burma moved on alone on its way to national advancement of national freedom was not a matter of consequence. What was important, was that Burma should become free like other free nations of the Commonwealth of Nations. Likewise India should also become a free nation and attain her power and place as a free and self-respecting nation of the world.—United Press.

Fields and Factories

CATTLE IMPROVEMENT IN BHAVNAGAR

How The Gir Breed Of Bulls And Cows Is Being Improved

The following are extracts from "Cattle Improvement in Bhavnagar State":—

Even several years before His Excellency the Viceroy sounded his clarion call, the Bhavnagar Durbar had turned their serious attention to Cattle Improvement. And the first step in this direction was taken in 1931 with the appointment of what was called the Gou-Samvardhan Committee to investigate into the problem of improving the breed of cattle in the state. Naturally, the Committee's attention was chiefly confined to the improvement of the deteriorating cows and bullocks, the most useful agricultural animals. One obvious way to achieve this, was to remove the agelong semi-religious prejudice against castration. But this prejudice was now out of date and altogether unjustified in view of the almost painless and innocuous method of castration provided by the Birdizzo pincers. The Committee made a brief but intensive tour in the beginning of the year Samvat 1988, when it found to its surprise that the prejudice was only skin-deep and required only a little reasoned persuasion followed by the oracular demonstration of the new method for its removal. The Committee submitted its report, as a result of which, the Durbar made special provision in the budget for pushing on the work of improvement of the Bovine species, which could be easily effected within the course of a decade by concentrating on the two-fold action of the elimination of scrub bulls and substituting, in their place, good pedigree bulls for breeding purposes.

GIR BREED.

As is well-known, the cattle indigenous to Kathiawar and especially to Bhavnagar State are of the Gir breed. Popularly the breed is called Deshi or Desan. The animals of this breed are of large size and very muscular, and they are very useful for both draft and agricultural work. It is said that bullocks of this breed were invariably used for drawing heavy artillery wagons, in the times of the Peshwas, and 'Sorthi' bulls were taken to Poona for breeding these draft animals. The females give a fairly good yield of milk, being second only to the Sindhi breed in this respect. The male in the Sindhi breed is, however, unsuited for agricultural work, owing to its short and small size. The Gir stands foremost among the breeds in India as one serving a double purpose,—the male being useful for draft and the females being very useful as dairy animals.

This breed is also more hardy and disease-resisting than the Kankrej breed of Gujarat. The latter breed requires better feed and care, and the bullocks wear out earlier under heavy agricultural work than does the Deshi. Perhaps the only drawback about the Gir breed is that the animals appear rather dull and are slow in their movements. However, in agricultural work, it is power rather than speed that is wanted, and in that the Gir stands second to none. The excellence of this breed is recognized by stock-owners in far off places like Argentine and Brazil, where the best cattle from India are imported for crossing the native cattle in those countries.

The work of cattle-improvement was entrusted to a special staff of Birdizzo operators under the expert guidance of Mr. P. N. Joshi, Superintendent of the Private Dairy of His Highness the Maharaja.

PROMISING RESULTS.

But the Ryots have not sufficiently learnt to appreciate the advantages of raising their own stock of agricultural bullocks. They prefer having a buffalo to a cow, and they are also not always found willing to undertake the responsibility of feeding and maintaining even one breeding sire for the whole village herd. In fact, bulls supplied to several villages had to be withdrawn, as the people there could not get together sufficient fodder for keeping the bulls in serviceable condition. To obviate this difficulty, the farmers are asked to co-operate and collect fodder at harvest time when it is plentiful.

The progeny of these breeding sires supplied to villages is very promising, and in the villages where these bulls have been maintained for two years and more, there has been, besides a noticeable improvement in the new progeny, also a marked decline in the number of 'Kabalas' (agreements entered into with the Sindhis for purchase of bullocks). If all the Bhavnagar Kheduts take to raising their own stock of bullocks, which they may easily do, by each of them maintaining a cow or two, they would thereby annually save rupees three to four lakhs, which, on a moderate calculation, they appear to pay every year to Sindhis, Vaghris and others for purchase of their bullocks.

INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING

Glare Must Be Avoided In All Events

Under the auspices of the Bombay Engineering Congress, Mr. C. Spencer, Illumination Engineer, gave a talk on Friday night on the new concept of artificial lighting for industrial purposes. This concept, born from researches in seeing, lays down the use of lighting in scientifically prescribed amounts for every task in order to conserve human eyesight, reduce waste, increase efficiency and convert employee effort into useful production.

"Industrial Lighting," said Mr. Spencer, "like many other industrial devices, knows no half-measures. If it is not good, it is bad. No man whose eyes are strained by gloom and glare can give his best. Remedy these defects and advantages are apparent." Mr. Spencer cited a number, of examples to prove that improved lighting had increased output to such an extent as to pay for the increased consumption of electricity many times over; in certain cases production efficiency had increased from 10 to 20 per cent.

Continuing Mr. Spencer stressed the necessity for eliminating glare and emphasised the value of general illumination supplemented by a judicious provision of additional local points, particularly near work benches for fine operations.

Referring to the service provided by supply companies in America and Great Britain to assist consumers in the layout of their lighting schemes and choice of lighting fittings, Mr. Spencer felt happy that a similar service was now available in Bombay through the B. E. S. T. Lighting Service Bureau, where advice is given free of cost on all illumination problems.

HOW TO DEAL WITH CHAMBERLAIN GOVT.

(Continued from page 6)

In a Roman gladatorial show, Mr. Chamberlain has turned down his thumb. Hitler and Mussolini may finish off the agonising Spanish Republic.

(2) Mr. Chamberlain will give no "automatic" guarantee of Czechoslovakia's independence. If and when the aggression takes place, his action will be determined by British interests.

Nor would he give any unconditional guarantee of support for France if she should fulfil her word to go to the aid of the Czechs.

He did, however, add a warning to Germany that in such an event there is a "probability" that "others" (meaning this country) would be drawn in

This is to repeat the ambiguity that led to war in 1914. Hitler is a daring and skilful gambler. He may take the risk that this probability will not arise.

In France, on the other hand, the parties of the Centre and Right will use this uncertainty to undermine the obligations of France to the Czechs and the Russians; France 'may', after all, be left in the lurch.

(3) Mr. Chamberlain rejected the one hopeful way of realising collective security to-day—the creation of a League within the League of Nations—between Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Czechs.

(4) Finally, he made clear what use he will make of the arms he piles up, while every vital strategical key is surrended.

They are for the defence of this Empire and its communications. The Empire has a large and untidy fringe. Many countries line the shores of its "communication." There are, on the Channel, the French and Belgian democracies. But there are also Portugal, Irak, and Egypt. For these Mr. Chamberlain will fight.

These are plain words for the men and women who sweat to make the planes and the shells. They now know what they are labouring to defend—not Republican Spain but Fascist Portugal; not certainly Czech democracy but quite certainly Iraq's oil.

World Effect

The effects of this speech will soon be apparent throughout Europe. Italy is assured that her Black Arrows and her Fiat 'planes may continue their offensive against Barcelona without any risk of cooling Mr. Chamberlain's ardour for a second gentleman's agreement.

In Czechoslovakia, the ominous preparations for the Civil War of the day after to-morrow will continue. Berlin will understand from the terms in which Mr. Litvinov's proposed conference were rejected, that Russia's safety is not one of this Empire's "vital interests."

There is no further use for self-deception. Any worker, any Socialist who aids this Government to rearm is serving not democracy, not collective security, but a shrunken, reincarnation of the capitalist imperialism of 1914.

If ever under such leadership war should come, it will repeat, after even grosser savagery and rapacity, the disillusionments of Versailles.

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SCOTT'S Emulsion builds firm flesh and strong bones

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EVERY parent should know about SCOTT'S Emulsion, the wonderful body-builder and tonic for growing children. For over 60 years Doctors have been recommending SCOTT'S Emulsion as the easiest, most effective builder of strong bones, firm healthy flesh and steady nerves. Children who are underweight, lacking in stamina, nervous and irritable respond to it immediately and in remarkably short time put on weight, gain sturdy health and strength.

SCOTT'S Emulsion is not a preparation of manufactured chemicals, but is a *natural* strength-builder. It is extremely rich in vitamins A and D, which are essential to healthy growth, and contains calcium to build strong bones and teeth, and phosphorus for the nervous system. Its rich nourishment quickly and naturally builds flesh and bone.

If your boy or girl is inclined to be thin, catches cold easily, is peevish and unhappy, SCOTT'S Emulsion is just what is needed to build up vigorous strength. You will be astonished at the remarkable improvement SCOTT'S Emulsion brings about in just a few weeks. Start giving it without delay.

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Father: "My boy is thin and always ailing. What shall I do for him?"
Doctor: "I recommend SCOTT'S—I will build up his system and give him stamina."
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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Unification Of Karnatak

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Karnataki, I have been an interested reader of all that appears in your columns regarding the unification and separation of Karnatak. You are aware, Sir, that the agitation for Unification of Karnatak is not a new movement. It has been there for more than 20 years and it is but natural that it should have received an impetus, when Congress came into power, because most of the Congress leaders of Karnatak have been staunch advocates of separation of Karnatak, which has been torn into shreds. Before proceeding further I might mention that the principle of separate Karnatak province has been conceded by the Congress and the Nehru Report provides for a separate province.

Hence, imagine my surprise to read your Special Correspondent's lecture as why a Separate Karnatak province is not feasible. As if to meet criticisms that might be levelled against his writing, he cleverly points out "I must here mention that to say that every article or statement in the Press that does not suit the advocates of "Unification of Karnatak" is an inspired one, is not the correct attitude to be taken by anyone who considers his case as genuine.

Your Special Correspondent arguing why Karnatak could not be separated avers that "After all, the historical fact remains that Imperialism had taken both Karnatak people and the Muslims to strange places in this country and left them to shape out their destinies where they were" Thanks for telling us this. Nobody should be blamed for this he says. Nobody blames anyone for this state of affairs. It is your Special Correspondent who blames us for asking for a separate province for us. I am sure your Special Correspondent knows how intensely the Andhras feel at one district being taken away by Orissa. Would he blame them for their anxiety to get back that district.

Then, your Special Correspondent proceeds to compare Andhra with Karnatak and says that the former contributes nine crores to the Madras exchequer and implies that Karnatak would not be self-sufficient. Is it proper, sir, to advance this hackneyed argument, when he knows that there are more than two or three Provinces, which have been recently constituted that are not self-sufficient? There are at least two provinces which get much less than that the Bombay Corporation gets as revenue, but would that be an argument against separation of Karnatak? Karnatak has not progressed well financially because of the step-motherly treatment given to it both by the Madras Government and the Bombay Government. Does he imagine that the advocates of separation of Karnatak have been blind to the shortcomings and it was left to your Special Correspondent to open their eyes?

The advocates of Separate Karnatak Province, know it fully well, what it will mean to make both ends meet of the administration of the Karnatak Province for the first few years. Your Special Correspondent lets the cat out of the bag, when he says that the separation of Karnatak will certainly weaken the position of influence and power that Bombay wields. He does not apply the same principle so far as Andhra's separation is concerned. Why so? Will not separation of Andhra weaken the position of the Madras

We from Karnatak are aware, Sir, that some of the so-called Karnatak leaders, who are more Maharashtrians than Karnatakis have been pulling the wires behind and they happen to have influence with the Congress Cabinet as well as with the Congress High Command.

We have been torn asunder. We have a language of our own, a culture of our own but due to influences, which do not understand our feelings there is every possibility of keeping us apart and continue treating us like orphans. We only hope that you will not allow your columns to be used for this kind of "Divide and Rule" policy.—Yours, etc.

"A KARNATAKI."

"Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi And Prohibition

To The Editor of The 'Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Fact" under the caption "Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi and Prohibition" asks for public enlightenment as to what policy was followed by Sir Ali Dehlavi as regards Prohibition when he was Excise Minister in 1925 and onwards.

"Fact" seems to have written the letter without the support of facts at his back. Had he only peeped into the Government Resolution 982/24 dated the 12th February 1925 he would have easily made out what firm foundations Sir Ali had laid now for Hon. Dr. Gilder to build upon. I may go even so far as to say that Sir Ali was perhaps the first Minister responsible for Excise if not in the history of India, in the history at least of the British Government in India who has committed a foreign Government to a definite policy of Prohibition during the diarchical period which you know, could in no way compare with the freedom Dr. Gilder has at his command under the constitution, of 1925. Action was taken:—

1. to declare that the goal of Government Excise Policy was total Prohibition.

2. to emphasize that the drain resulting out of the policy on the finances of the Province would have to be made good by one means or another and that the continuance of the policy would depend on the public willingness, assent and assistance towards that object.

3. to declare that the question of Local Option that is the adoption of a measure which would restrict an area by a vote to no shop and make a particular locality responsible for the loss of revenue resulting from the exercise of the local vote would be dependent on the progress achieved in the fulfilment of the policy adopted for action in the G. R.

4. to resolve that the system of Rationing shops on the consumption of the year 1920-21 with the annual reduction made for the last two years should be continued in all Urban and Rural areas.

5. to announce that no new shops should be opened in any locality.

6. to reduce the number of shops wherever possible.

7. to remove liquor shops in the immediate vicinity of Mills and Factory areas to less objectionable sites and where this was not practicable to close them if newly opened.

8. to accept the policy of the closing of shops in all Taluka towns on fair days; and to fix 8 p. m., as a closing hour for all areas in the Presidency proper.

9. to reduce gradually the strength of liquor to 60 deg. U. P.

10. to fix the minium age of employees and customers at liquor shops at 20

11 to declare that the number of Excise Advisory Committees be increased and their constitution improved, enlarging their function and power liberally.

12. to resolve that in regard to foreign liquor immediate action should be taken against the cheaper brand.

13. to close all licenses for hawking toddy in the mofussil and to cancel them in the town and Island of Bombay.

These in brief are the main features which constitute the policy which Sir Ali Dehlavi had launched vigorously in his time. I may again refer "Fact" to the G. R. which gives full and further details which if given here would make this letter too lengthy.

I hope and trust, in fairness to Sir Ali Dehlavi, you will be pleased to give this letter a place in your columns.—Yours etc.

FAIZ MAHOMED KHAN.

45 Chowpatty
Bombay April 3.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

A Village Industries Exhibition was opened on Sunday last by Mr. V. S. Bhide, I. C. S. Commissioner, S. D. The Exhibition has been arranged by the "Mirjole Village Reform Association" and it contains about 40 stalls. The Maharashtra Charkha Sangh's stall is popular. Dr. Bhagwat of the Sawantwadi Ashram has kept a stall to demonstrate the preparation and method of a new hygienic diet called "Purna Anna" which he has specially devised for his "cure by natural means." Mr. Chitale, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee said that development on the model of Kodinar Taluka in Baroda State was their goal. Mr. Bhide, the Commissioner, complimented the organizers of the Exhibition on their useful activities and exhorted the people to encourage cottage and home industries.

PORTS' COMMITTEE.

Members of the Bombay Ports Committee paid a visit to Ratnagiri and granted interviews to local merchants. The ships have to enter the Rajiwda port over the sandy bar, where the water is very shallow causing ships either to sink or to capsize. The Committee have carefully noted the grievances.

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P S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

London Stock Exchange Firmer

SHARP RALLY IN FRANC

BOMBAY, April 4

NEW YORK COTTON

Market was adversely affected by dullness of Liverpool and Bombay straddle selling. Support was negligible.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Sentiment was bearish following lower overseas cables. Higher estimate of U. S. A. winter crop resulted in considerable selling pressure

CHICAGO WHEAT

Prices declared on favourable weather forecast with prospects of higher wheat crop

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, April 4

Previous closing	8.66
To-day's opening	8.58
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	8.57
Difference	—09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, April 4

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.76
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.74
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May	Rs. 160/8
July August	Rs. 164

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 4

New York cotton was adversely affected by dullness of Liverpool and Bombay straddle selling under which prices continued to give further way while support was negligible.

Transactions in May began at 8.58 i.e. eight points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered Bombay straddle selling coupled with Liverpool seling but at lower levels market offered some resistance which imparted somewhat steadier appearance to market.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 4

The following were the opening ranges:-

May (8.60/8.59) 8.58/8.57
July (8.68/8.68) 8.66/8.65
October (8.77/8.77) 8.72/8.72

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 4

May (4.74)	4.75
July (4.84)	4.84
May (6.63)	6.66
July (6.73)	6.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 4

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 165 in July August market declined on speculative selling while support was entirely lacking in face of which prices steadily fell while renewed selling pressure and liquidation followed weakness of New York cotton closed quiet at Rs. 164.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 4

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:-

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11 1/4) 1-11 1/4

JUTE

First Marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (17 3/4 sellers) 1/ 9/16 paid sellers
Dunlop April (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Lightning April (£19 1/2) £19 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8 buyers) 5 11/16 buyers
Forward July September (5 13/16 paid sellers) 5 13/16 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta April (£13 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata April (£12 1/16 sellers) £12 1/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May (£9 7/8 sellers) 9 13/16 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

London, April 4

Tin (£171 buyers £171 1/4 sellers. Very steady) £173 3/4 buyers £174 sellers. Steady
Lead (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Barely steady) £16 buyers £16 1/4 sellers. Very stead
Electrolytic Copper (£42 1/2 to £43) £42 3/4 to £43 3/4
Iron (112) 111

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, April 4

Previous closing	4.96 7/16
To-day's opening	4.96 9/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 9/16

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 4

Previous closing	4.96.43
To-day's opening	4.96.43
To-day's closing	4.96.59

FRANC RATE

London, April 4

Previous closing	161.68
To-day's opening	161.62
To-day's closing	159.18

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 4

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.96.43 and then improved to 4.96.53 on scattered support. Franc opened at 161.62 and then improved to 161.25 subsequently rapidly gain strength on good support rate rising to 160.00.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.205) 12.116
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/8) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.35) 94.35
London on Shanghai (1-0 1/2 nominal) 1-0 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
6 months 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, April 1

The following cable information was received from London:-

"Little bear covering. Sellers were reserved. Market is steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, April 4

Spot	(18 13/16d.)	18 7/8d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.)	18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 4

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-1) £7-0-0 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 4

10 p.m. quotations:-	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	48	10	6
Silver Chaitra	48	10	6
Silver Vaishakh	48	10	6
Gold ready	34	15	0
Gold Chaitra	34	14	6
Gold Vaishakh	34	13	0
Sovereign	22	12	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 4

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 79 1/2 and July 79 1/4. The sentiment was somewhat bearish following lower overseas cables coupled with higher estimate of United States winter wheat crop which resulted in considerable selling pressure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 4

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.84. Prices declined on favourable weather forecast with prospects of higher crop of winter wheat further unsettled sentiment with price easing to 0.83 5/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, April 4

10 p.m. quotations—	Rs	a	p
Wheat May	4	4	9
Wheat September	4	5	
Linseed May	7	4	9
Linseed September	7	5	

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 4

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 91.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 4 2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£91) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£11: 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£10. 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 1/4) £106 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 3/4) £74 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 (£100 1/2) £100 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 7/8) £105 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/8) £111 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/2) £101 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 4

London stock exchange at first displaced considerable activity on quieter political situation but later quietened down. Giltedged securities kept steady three and half quoted at 91 i.e. unchanged.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (48-9) 50
Hydro Electric (3 1/2) 3 1/2
Elec Music Industry (11-9) 11-9
Princhin Johnson (28-6) 28-6
Imperial Chemical (30-6) 30 ex div
Woolsworth New Ordinary (62) 62-9
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£22 ex div) £22
Dunlop Rubber (26-7 1/2) 27-9
Unilever Ordinary (35-4 1/2) 36-4 1/2
Ford Motors (19-6) 19-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£58 3/8) £61
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£94 3/3) £96-10 1/2
Carreas 'A' (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 135-7 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (19-0) 19-6
Distillers (91-6) 93-6
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-9) 3-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (35) 35
Courtaulds Ordinary (38-9) 39-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-1 1/2) 4-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-3) 22-3
Inter Nickels (dol 39 7/8) dol 41 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-3) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-3) 16-10 1/2
Donard Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (25-0) 25-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (19-6) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (19-7 1/2) 21-3

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14-3) £14 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8) £8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15) £15
Associated Portlands (73-9) 75
Trinidad Leaseholds (90) 90
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 26-3
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (71-3) 71-3
Burma Oil (100) 100
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (80) 80
Royal Dutch (£33 3/4) £34 5/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 4

To-day's opening rates were as follows:-

U S Steel Common (dol 42 3/8) dol 41 1/2
General Motors (dol 28 1/8) dol 28 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 3/4) dol 24 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 98 4/4) unquoted)

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, April 4

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 78 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rally Of French Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 4

The Stock Exchange was firmer on the satisfactory progress of the Anglo-Italian talk and week-end rally of Wall Street

Giltedged securities, foreigners, especially Europeans, were firm

Kaffirs encountered Cape and Paris support

Rubbers were higher

Industrials occasionally closed below the best

Commodities: Rubber, after being firmer reacted on disappointing New York advices

Foreign Exchanges: There was a sharp rally of the French Franc in the afternoon, following the publication of the new Finance Bill, the rate improving to around 159.00. The recovery was due to bear-covering, prompted partly by fears of exchange control and partly by the belief in some quarters, that the Bill would be rejected thus bringing down M Blum and clearing the way for the formation of a National Government.

Wall Street opened firmer.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, April 4

Jutes ruled steady and moderate business was put through.

Coals remained practically unchanged and only limited business took place.

Teas were dull in the absence of business.

In the miscellaneous section Indian Irons and other speculative issues opened steady but receded again on selling pressure as the day advanced while other industrials did not show much importance.

Government securities continued to rule steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three per cent Government paper 89/8, three per cent loan 1941 102/13; three per cent loan 1951/54 102/7 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 98; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/15 small lot; four per cent loan 1943 107/14; five per cent loan 1945/55 118/2; three per cent U P 1961/66 98/14 small lots; three per cent U P 1952 99/8; three per cent Punjab Bonds 1952 99/6.

Banks: Imperial conty B 3; Reserve 116.

Railways: Arrah Sasaram Rly 64

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur 11/8; Cawnpore Textiles 4/1.

Coals: Aldih 3/4; Amalgamated 23/6; Bengal 304 small lot; Burakur 13/6; New Beerbhoom 17/10; Rewa 23; Sendra 10/12; Union 19/3 ex div.—A. P.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The small-pox epidemic that has played havoc in the city I now understand is making for the suburbs. It will be recalled some time back I wrote of the breaking of this epidemic in the Kurla-Thana area, this I understand has now been controlled, though a few cases yet prevail.

A resident of Andheri, was at my office yesterday to inform me of the outbreak of this epidemic in this area. This disease, said my informant has been contracted by a young boy at Chakala, a village 3 miles from the Andheri railway station.

The boy being of a very illiterate family, his relatives and neighbours resort to superstitious methods without trying any medicine at all so that the poor victim is made to endure tortures all for account of the ignorance of his people.

In these days when medical aid is day by day being improved and made available in nearly every area, it is really surprising how such superstitious belief still prevail.

The Vile-Parle—Andheri Municipality would do well to move into this matter and the patient must be given better treatment and not be exposed amongst the general public, for there is every fear of the disease spreading.

WATER SCARCITY AT MANORI

With about two months left before old man monsoon can come upon our sphere in right earnest, many villages in the suburbs are now experiencing a scarcity in water supply which they get from well.

On Sunday I visited Manori, a village under the Bombay Suburban District Local Board of Andheri, and saw a very pitiable situation.

All village wells in this place are almost dried up and the few that have a little water at their brink, I noticed are full of water germs which will be the cause of an outbreak of disease.

Insufficient wells in this place has been the complaint of the public who have on many an occasion approached the authorities.

This made the authorities sanction a certain amount for more wells. Recently I am told the Engineers of the D. L. B. tried to take borings at certain places, but failed as they found rocks. This cost them about Rs. 500.

The villagers complain that either the authorities clean up the village tank or take borings in the places pointed by them, where they would be able to dig wells to success.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 4

Closing quotations on the Indian Stock Exchange were as under:—

BANKS

Baroda	114/12
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8
Central	31
Imperial Bank F R	1550
Imperial Bank P P	303/12
India Bank	140/8
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	46/8
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES

Ambica	1455
Arun	400
Arvind	1190
Asok	385
Bombay Dyeing	865
Buckingham and Carnatics	200
Calico	680
Century	248/12
Central India	235
Colaba	158/12
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	161/4
Indore	55
Jubilee	211/4
Kohinoor	271/4
Laxmi Cotton	525
Mysore	105
Marsden	111/4
Morarji	1105
New Great	226/4
Raipur	702/8
Rajnagar	345
Simplex	80
Swadeshi	215
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudan	200
Khatau	123/12

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Ord	1415
Tata Hydro Ord	145
Tata Power Ord	1330

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electrics	133/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram	124/1
Surat	168/12
Ajmer	12/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	335
Associate Cements	120/8
Belapur	156/4
Bombay Burma New	200
Bombay Burma Old	555
Bombay Steam	236/4
Bombay Telephone	90/8
Burma Corporation	6/4/6
Br B Petrol	3/5
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	138/12
Industrial Investment Tr	44/8
Indian Radio Ord	425
Indian Radio Defd	527/8
Indian Copper	2/3
Indian Iron	27/12
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	690
Premier Construction	71/4
Scindia Steam	18/6
Shivrajpur	50/4
Tata Oil	294/8
Tata Steel Ordy	226/8
Tata Steel Defd	980

JUTES

Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	44/10
Hukumchand	7
Kamarhatty	438
Kanknarrah	340
Lawrence	340
Reliance	56/4

Fluctuations in most active shares were as under:—

Tata Ord (236) 237 234 230 231 228 225/8 227 226/8

Tata Defd (1030) 1032/8 1022/8 1012/8 1000 990 1000 990 975 980

Bombay Dyeing (890) 895 890 885 880 875 865

Following Delivery Slips have been issued to-day:—

Associated Cements	45
Burma Corporation	1900
Indian Iron	100
Scindia Steam	100
Tata Ordinary	440
Bombay Dyeing	50
Tata Hydro	5
Simplex	10

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 121 July 133 Oct. 145 Dec. 149 Jan. 151 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 162/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.77 Rs. 46 1/4 at Exchange 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 166/8—Liverpool July 4.87 Rs. 47 at Exchange 1/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 162/8—New York May 8.66 Rs 31 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/16

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 166/8—New York July 8.74 Rs. 29 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/16.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 1st April	9,017
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,663,531
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,263,026
Decrease	599,495

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 2.

SAKEL—	
May	13.16— 7.
July	13.33— 5.
November	13.70— 9.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.08— 3.
June	10.16—10.
GIZA—	
May	12.34—10.
July	12 46— 6.
November	12 65—11.

U. S. COTTON CROP

Increase In Area

Mr. Marside cables:—

Bill before Congress believed likely pass would raise acreage goal to 28400000. Growers expected fertilize heavily. Mill trends adverse America abroad. Commodities at new low for recession.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

L Edwards s s Kybfels of 4785 tons Capt H Reinecke arrived from Hamburg via Bremen Rotterdam Antwerp, Portsaid, Suez Djibouti with Passengers and General Cargo.

Mackinon Mackenzie s s Steel Engineer of 3450 Reg tons Capt B M Green arrived from New Orleans via American Port's Alexandria Portsaid Suez Aden and Karachi with General Cargo.

Ralli Bros'. Nicolson Georgios of 2467 Reg tons Capt M Corcacas arrived from Flushing via Portsaid in Ballast.

Indo-Burmah Petroleum s s Shwedagon of 1999 Reg tons Capt T A Goodbody arrived from Rangoon with Petrol, Kerosene and General Cargo.

Killick Nixon s s City of Simla of 5954 Reg tons Capt J. McMullan arrived from Karachi with Passengers and General Cargo.

L Edward's s s Canton of 3732 Reg tons Capt G. Torsell arrived from Gothenburg via Hamburg Oslo Antwerp, Rotterdam Portsaid Portsudan and Karachi with General Cargo.

J. Finlay s s Clan Maciver of 2725 Reg tons Capt P G DeGruchy arrived from Fowey via Glasgow Liverpoor Portsaid and Aden with General Cargo.

SAILED.

K. Nixon s s City of Simla of 5954 Reg tons Capt McMillan arrived from Antwerp, Dunkerk and Liverpool via Portsaid Marseilles and Plymouth with Passengers and same bottom Cargo.

Burham Shell Oil S and D s s Erinna of 3591 Reg tons Capt B H Kroom sailed for Abadan in Water Ballast.

N. Y. Kaisha's s s Nagato Maru of 4325 Reg tons Capt S. Kazima sailed for Kobe via Singapore with Passengers Local and same bottom Cargo.

James Finlay s s Kioto of 2030 Reg tons Capt J. Butler sailed for Karachi Mangalore Malabar Coast Ports with Local and same bottom Cargo.

LOADING.

The following Vessels booked for loading on 4-4-38.

S S Uhenfels (L. E.) for Europe and American Ports.

S S British Lord (Ang. Ira Oil) for Abadon and Khoramshahr.

S S Nicolaose Georgios (R. B.) for Portsaid for Order.

S S Shwedagon (Ind. Br. Pet.) for Rangoon, Calcutta, Chittagong.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, April 4.

1 Nagato Maru 4325 Kobe 4-4 N Y K
2 C/Hongkong 6071 Karachi 6-4 K Nixon
3 Mirzapore 4135 Karachi 5-4 M M
4 Kioto 2030 Karachi 4-4 J Finlay
5 Canton 3432 Madras 5-4 L Edwards
6 Steel Engineer 3450 Colombo 5-4 M M
9 Elysi 4211 Karachi 5-4 Anchor Line
11 KKybfels 4785 Karachi 6-4 Edwards
17 Queda 4760 Calcutta 5-4 M M Edwards

Victoria Dock

3 Bamora 1870 Port Gulf 6-4 M M
4 Varsova 1935 Zusra 7-4 M M
9 Surada 3382 Calcutta 4-4 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

M El Madina 1628 Jeddah N F Scindia S N
N O Jalarajan 3148 Akyob 4-4 Scindia

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Cathay 21-4-38 P and O S N
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 28-4-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Circassia 8-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Barcelona 5-4-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Ehrenfels 11-4-38 L Edwards
Marken 23-4-38 L Edwards
Tijuca 20-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tijuca 20-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 6-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 28-4-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Viller Perosa 8-4-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Borneo Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 13-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 23-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Bangalore 10-4-38 P and O S N
Taijin Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barala 7-4-38 M M
Bangkalis 9-4-38 Volkart Bros.
Varela 9-4-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Naringa 7-4-38 M M
Karanja 30-4-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Homefield 6-4-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Howra 6-4-38 M M
Jalayamuna 8-4-38 Scindia S N
Jalarashmi 9-4-38 Scindia S N
Nagina 6-4-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 7-4-38 M M
Ryuyo Maru 9-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Dalgoma 6-4-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 7-5-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Dalgoma 13-3-38 M M
Bangalore 12-4-38 M M
Strathnave. 16-4-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 23-4-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 30-4-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 21-4-38 K Nixon
Circassia 22-4-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Goldenfels 10-4-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Pierce 29-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Birmingham 8-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 28-4-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyama Maru 1-5-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Napl. Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Carthage 28-4-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 2-5-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 6-4-38 M M
Varsova 7-4-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Tairea 27-4-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwan 7-4-38 T Morrison
Alavi 11-4-38 T Morrison
El Madina N F Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON

Pandit 3-4-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-4-38 M M
Viller Perosa 9-4-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

City of Hongkong 6-4-38 K Nixon
Elysia 4-4-38 Anchor Line
Mirzapore 5-4-38 M M
Vita 9-4-38 M M
Kybfels 6-4-38 L Edwards

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Mirzapore 1-4-38
S S Nioncalieri 2-4-38
S S Victoria Marie 2-4-38
S S Venice Maru (American) 2-4-38
S S Netravati 2-4-38
S S Surada 4-4-38

EXPORTS

S S Nagota Maru for Kobe: 100 bales raw cotton N Manilal; 100 bales raw cotton Nishho; 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 100 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 122 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 100 bales raw cotton A Podar

S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 425 tons old scrap iron A Popatlal

S S City of Hongkong for Dunkirk: 350 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 44 bales raw cotton C Jairam

For Antwerp: 762 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 88 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 121 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool: 230 bales raw cotton G M Vyas.

S S Elysia for Manchester: 50 drums castor oil Gujarat Oil Mills and Mfg.

For Liverpool: 25 bales ctn waste clean. C Jairam

For Rotterdam: 16000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 220 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

From Enschede: 55 bales cotton raw V Ladha .....

IMPORTS

S S Vasna Agents M Mackenzie from Busrah: 91 bags beans; 10899 bkts wet dates; 543 bags mash; 27 bundles sheep skins.

From Karachi: 1380 bales cottons; 2132 bags wheat; 87 drums asphalt; 425 bags wheat flour; 209 ctns corkwood sheets; 75 bags gram chuni; 359 bags gram flour.

S S Soudan Agents M Mackenzie from London: 292 cases provisions; 68 cases bacon; 138 cases medicines; 1400 bags zinc oxide; 150 cases cond milk; 50 cases rolled oats; 64 bags bleaching earth powder; 662 lse tyres and tubes; 48 kegs paste distemper; 150 cases glucose; 650 acks cement; 117 cases electrodee; 65 drum lubg oil; 36 cases biscuits; 75 cases fruit juice; 55 cases lime juice; 69 cases soap; 75 cases blue; 50 cases bottled lager; 63 cases cigarettes; 100 cases gin; 94 cases machinery; 120 bags magnesium carbonate; 125 rls roofing felt; 88 casks whiting; 843 cases paint; 154 cases vinegar and oil stores; 172 cases cordials; 3468 sacks Portland cement.

TRADE TENDENCIES

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Cotton: 'Loan holding prices around this level but new crop conditions favourable and with continuing poor trade see no incentive enter market time being.'

Rubber: 'Dependent future action regulation committee but trade entering market this level.'

Wheat: 'Until world conditions improve look for trading market with preference sales October in strong markets.'

Gandhiji And Detenus

(Continued from page 1)

ly visit Hijli day after to-morrow. —A.P.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Working Committee Members Confer With Mahatma

CALCUTTA, April 4.

The Hon. Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Finance Minister, Bengal Government and Mr. G. D. Birla, called on Mahatma Gandhi this evening and placed before him their viewpoint regarding the communal problem, especially as it affects Bengal.

As Mahatma Gandhi was still observing silence he gave his answers in writing.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj left for Wardha to-night, while the other non-Bengali members of the Working Committee are expected to proceed to their respective stations to-morrow evening on the conclusion of its deliberations.

Several members of the Working Committee are at present conferring with Mahatma Gandhi on the same question.—A. P.

Cold Wave Over U. S. Western Cotton Belt

AGRICULTURAL SECRETARY ANTICIPATES CONTINUANCE OF LOW PRICES

Proposal To Increase Acreage Quota By Two Millions But Absence Of Pressure

BOMBAY, April 4.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market was steady on improved buying influenced by firm Stock Market and cold wave in the U. S. Western Belt attracted attention.

The Secretary of the U. S. Agriculture anticipates continuance of low prices. The proposal to increase acreage quota by two million acres is somewhat bearish but the New York Market reflects absence of pressure.

Bombay, April 4.

Speculative interest on the New York cotton market was negligible on Saturday while Mr. Garside estimates the possibility of an acreage of 28,400,000 if the Bill before the Congress becomes a law.

The market opened steady but was inactive. Then turned steadier with lower Liverpool cables offset by continued absence of contract and fair trade and foreign buying due to firmer stock market. A cold wave in the Western Belt attracted the attention.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices declined on foreign selling, tried long liquidation, the weakness of the stock market and generally discouraging business news, but recent resistance points proved effective, prices rallying on increased scaledown trade price fixing and local and New Orleans buying. Southern offerings were light and the technical position of the market was regarded as good.

The dullness of cotton goods and reports of a possible further Mill curtailment were adverse factors.

Crop preparations are advancing favourably. A sharp acreage cut under the allotment basis may be slightly modified by a four per cent increase in individual Quotas where inequities occur but the trade feels that a very drastic cut production is required to alleviate the burdensome carryover.

In the meadwhile the recent performance of the market is regarded as satisfactory in view of the disturbing outside influences but the belief prevails that general conditions must improve in order to attract aggressive support to cotton.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of two points with 8.59. There was steady buying and prices advanced to 8.67 which was the highest level. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.72c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 8.87c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 4.75. The market was dull and featureless. There was steady transferring of hedges to distants. But business mostly was confined among professionals. The market closed at a net decline of 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 4.86d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN MARKET.

Egyptian cotton section was quiet. Giza futures closed 4 points down with spot also 4 points lower at 7.09. Uppers futures declined 5 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 5 to 9 points while Ashmouni futures closed 10 to 7 points down.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., in their weekly report state:—

As regards new crop, the weather is reported to be becoming more favourable for the crop. Moreover, to-day's news show that the Committee there has decided to increase the acreage by 10 lacs acres. The effect of this increase in acreage will be reactionary on the market despite the fact that the date for putting cotton into the loan is extended; and if weather continues good the possibility of the crop being somewhat large and more than requirements might also arise.

This belief is becoming stronger that so long as the prices in the New York market do not decline below 8.50 cents, the market here will remain steady, however, once that level is crossed, confidence in the stability of the prices of American cotton will be impaired.

WIDER POWERS

After the passage of the bill in U.S.A. giving wider powers to President Roosevelt, there was further nervousness in the American Stock Exchanges with the result that securities prices reached the lowest level during this week. These developments in the securities markets are often reflected in the cotton markets.

In political matters there has not been any new unfavourable developments during the week. None the less the atmosphere has remained cloudy. After the resignation of Mr. Eden, Lord Halifax, who succeeded him as Foreign Secretary, has under instructions of the British Premier begun efforts to make friendship with Italy in order to avoid war even at the cost of some sacrifice if need be; while at the same time more attention is being paid to increase war materials.

ITALIAN AGREEMENT

If the negotiations with Italy conclude in an agreement favourable to Italy, there will be no disturbing factor for Britain, but if there is any handicap in concluding the agreement, then successful Duce will not hesitate to take a hearty action As long as there is no complete agreement with Italy the political atmosphere will remain cloudy and this dark political horizon will continue to effect the markets adversely.

LOCAL MARKET.

In the beginning of the week there appeared selling in the market on the expectation that the resolution passed by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., adding some stations of the southern part of the Presidency, cotton from which will be considered as valid tender against the Broach contract with effect from 1938-39 season and thereafter will have a bearish effect. Though the cotton from these stations cannot be tendered during the current year, the market here was effected barish owing to the public sentiment as if it would have immediate effect. The effect of this resolution for the new crop can be considered bearish.

On the 30th March the option settlement for Broach A/May 1938 was determined on Rs. 162/4. This rate was higher by 10 rupees than the lowest rate touched during the year, while it was lower by about 88 rupees than the highest rate for the year. This will give some idea of the losses suffered by those who would have applied Tojis.

After the settlement of options for Broach A/May it was being talked in the market that the prominent option acceptor had become long of about 3 to 4 lac bales of Broach A/May as a result of the settlement. Although it cannot be said for certain as to what amount of purchases that party got thereby but it is thought that ordinarily it must be more than 2 lacs bales. It is said that another bull speculator also who is long of about 1 lac bales, will also weigh over cotton.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest
(11-56 a.m.) ..... 8.67+10
N. Y. May Lowest
(10 a.m.) ..... 8.59+02
Liverpool May Highest ..... 4.75—03
Liverpool May Lowest ..... 4.74—04

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Botter feeling due Wall Street rally and Anglo-Italian conversions. Think market likely to work higher.

New York.—Good undertone in stocks and cotton. Expect market to improve

New York.—Market firm. Contracts scarce. Expect higher.

New York.—Market affected favourably by advance in securities. Secretary of Agriculture anticipates continuance of low prices. 52,25,000 bales in loans. Less than 1,34,000 bales repossessed by producers.

New York.—Proposal to increase acreage quota by two million somewhat bearish but market reflects absence of pressure. Slight increase in cloth sales—prices weaker. Mill curtailment increasing.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—

Generally believed likelihood of amendment farm bill passing increasing acres 2 millions.

Think liquidation is completed think market likely to advance gradually if stocks continue to improve.

Market quiet shows strong resistance 8.50 textiles slow Securities have improved tone at present levels think purchases involve small risk.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, April 2.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.09—4.
May	6.63—4.
July	6.73—4.
October	6.82—4.
November	6.82—4.
January 1939	6.86—4.
March	6.91—4.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	5.89—6.
May	5.80—5.
July	5.86—5.
October	5.91—6.
November	5.91—6.
January 1939	5.96—6.
March	6.00—6.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 2.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 162 3/4; highest 162 3/4; lowest 161; closing 161.

Broach J/A op. 166 1/8; highest 166 1/8; lowest 164 5/8; closing 164 5/8.

Oomra May op. 146 1/2; highest 146 1/2; lowest 145 1/2; closing 145 1/2.

Oomra July op. 148 3/4; highest 148 3/4; lowest 147 1/4; closing 147 1/4.

Bengal May op. 125 1/2; highest 125 1/2; lowest 125 1/2; closing 125 1/2.

Bengal July op. 126 1/2; highest 126 1/2; lowest 126 1/2; closing 126 1/2.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (21-4-38) Rs. 4 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 4.

Following a rise of 9 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 165 for Broach J/A. and under general selling prices declined to Rs. 164. There was an utter absence of any support. Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 160/6. The tone of the market was quiet.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points and it opened 2 points up. To-day's tenders of Broach were 2450 bales which were promptly stopped by a professional operator. The market ruled quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F.G.M.G.—				
Broach April/May	1938	160	4	0
Broach July/Aug.		163	14	0
Fine M. G.—				
Oomra May		144	12	0
Oomra July		146	8	0
F.G.M.G.—				
Bengal May		124	12	0
Bengal July		126	0	0

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, April 4.

April	231.20
June	218.00
July	210.00
August	216.70+100
October	218.50+80

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, April 4.

June	53.20
July	53.50

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 4

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	132	129	126	123
Punjab	132	129	126	123
Rajputana	132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	153	150	147	144
C P No. 1	165	162	159	156
C P No. 2	158	155	152	149
Broach No. 2		166	164	162 160
Punjab Ame		187	184	181 178
Surat		218	215	212 209
Rajpipla		210	207	204 201

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, April 4

200 Japan T and Co Darwah 5 on
53 Japan T and Co Digras 5 on
65 Japan T and Co Dhamangaon 5 on
81 Japan T and Co Pandurna 150
71 Japan T and Co Aurangabad 4 1/2 off
50 Japan T and Co Aurangabad 4 1/2 off
50 Shapurji Mill Kampala 120 on
150 Shapurji Mill Kampala 121 on
50 Shapurji Mill Jinja 106 on
113 G G Kesha and Co Shegaon 145
68 G G Kesha and Co Malegaon 135
60 G G Kesha and Co Akola 146
58 G G Kesha and Co Banusa 146
200 A Damodar Buranuur 13 off
100 A Damodar Pachora 12 off
60 A Damodar Chopda 131 3/4
107 Toyomankwak Amraoti 145
250 Toyomankwak Badarpur 3 on
200 Toyomankwak Sadli 6 on
43 Toyomankwak Pusad 148
59 Toyomankwak Akola 2 on
42 Viram Ladha Bhayavadar old 114 1/2
100 K Dimji Bukhedi 108 on
200 Kotak and Co Jambusar 2 1/4 on
231 S Junjhanwala Broach old 16 off
212 Dawn Mill Kapadwanj 171 3/4
49 Andarshancietan Warud 6 on
200 G G Kesha and Co Banusa 146
200 Tulshiram Gurdasram Broach fine 1 5/8 on

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 4

Bengal Superfine	134/36
Bengal Fine	130/32
Bengal F G	127/28
C P 1	155/60
C P 2	150/51
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	145/47
Ellichpur	152/53
Berar	147/49
Khandesh	137/41
Jalna Sailu	137/41
Burwah Sanavad	149/50
Khandwa	149/50
Harda Khirkiya	151/53
Mathia	125/30
Malkapur	143/45
Broach	163/65
Punjab 4 F	178/81
Punjab 289 F	211/16
Sindh 4 F	171/76
Sindh N T	196/201
Kampala	282/83
Jinja	268/69
Jagadia Ankleshwar	206/08

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 4

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	2-4-38	This year	Since 1st Sept Last year
Khandesh		46,859	198,980
Central India	45	36,606	309,191
Barsi and Nagar	761	128,171	154,180
Hyderabad Gaorani		38,786	85,885
Berar	287	272,036	516,299
Central Provinces		58,568	106,059
Total Oomras	1,093	580,026	1,370,594
Dholera	1,120	53,809	60,268
N W Provinces		2,655	8,150
Rajputana	50	12,923	69,244
Sind-Punjab	2,398	460,772	286,002
Broach	2,026	95,837	220,600
Coompta and Dharwar	227	12,841	15,908
Westerns Northerns	195	10,079	20,414
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	2	1,439	3,997
American	1,833	155,063	6,901
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,335	286,984	222,266
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	32
Total	10,079	1,673,610	2,274,500

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 31st March

In full-pressed bales	2-4-38	This year	Last year
Europe		2,070	179,212
Japan and China		1,195	397,548
Coast Ports			42,895
Up-country by Rail			239,879
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			14,923
Total		3,265	874,457

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 4.

2 3/4 per cent	1948/57 100/6
3 per cent	1951/64 102/6
3 per cent	1941 103
3 per cent	U P Bonds 9/
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 98
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan 106
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 108
4 per cent	1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 119
5 per cent	1939/44 104
5 per cent	1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 Loan 101/13
TAX FREES	
4 per cent	1953/63 113
5 per cent	1955 122
5 per cent	1945/55 118/3
3 1/2 per cent	1939 Mysore 101/14

Note:—The Gilt-edged market was quiet with a restricted turnover.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, April 2.

April	41.10
May	42.40—10
June	42.40—10

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, April 4

Following a private estimate of 755 million bushels U. S. Winter Wheat crop, the Chicago wheat market ruled easy and under increased selling prices declined. The local market was quiet and in sympathy with weakness in cotton and other cereals there is less inclination to buy. General confidence is shaken and the undertone was easy. Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	5	3
Linseed September	7	6	3
Wheat May	4	5	3
Wheat September	4	5	10½

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, April 4

	To-day	Total
Broach	2450	6450

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 2

May	£9-17-6
June	£9-18-9

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, April 4

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	12	0
Highest	26	14	0
Lowest	26	10	3
Closing	26	11	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	31	6	6
Highest	31	7	0
Lowest	37	3	0
Closing	31	3	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	17	12	6
Highest	17	13	0
Lowest	17	11	3
Closing	17	11	3

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 4

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 43-8-0
Tone: Steady	

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 4

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 2 0
Shipment April June	Rs. 4 14 0
Shipment July Sept	Rs. 4 14 6
Shipment Oct Dec	Rs. 4 14 6
Kesar	Rs. 12 6 0
Saraya	Rs. 11 15 0
Java Spot	F 7.00

New York Sugar

New York, April 2

July	2.16
September	2.15
January	2.16

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 2

May	80 1/2d.
July	80 1/4d.
October	79 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, April 2

May	dol 0.84 3/8
July	dol 0.80 1/2
September	dol 0.81 1/4

Produce Receipts

Bombay, April 4

Wheat	11,198 cwts.
Linseed	28,514 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	783 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,432 cwts.
Poppyseed	37 cwts.
Groundnuts	10,403 cwts.
Castorseed	530 cwts.
Rice	23,070 cwts.
Myrabollams	579 cwts.
Cottonseed	4,903 cwts.
Gram	3,017 cwts.
Joowar	1,136 cwts.
Barley	746 cwts.
Bajree	1,084 cwts.
Indian sugar	10,497 cwts.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 2-4-38	7323000	3248000
Receipts yesterday 2-4-38	6000	5000
Exports to date 2-4-38	4921000	4680000
Stock at Ports 1-4-38	2999000	1820000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-4-38	2384000	1566000
Stock at Liverpool 1-4-38	1203000	1020000
Visible Supply 1-4-38	7114000	5037000
Quantity in sight 1-4-38	12661000	11792000
Quantity out of sight 1-4-38	5547000	6755000

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 4.

On Saturday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-0-1. London/Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 161.68. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was 4.96 7/16. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 18 13/16d. speculators sold. India bought at the decline Montreal futures were unchanged to 10 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.0 1/2. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business in silver and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of annas three. Gold was a shade quiet.

GOLD			
Ready	34	15	0
Chaitra delivery	34	14	3
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	2	3
Vaishakh delivery	34	11	9
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	0	4	6
SILVER			
Ready	48	4	6
Chaitra delivery	48	4	6
Chaitra Teji-mandi	1	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	48	5	6
Vaishakh Teji-mandi	2	0	0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 4.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 1/8
Bank's buying T T 265 7/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,205
Bank's buying T T 1,225
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 74 nominal
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96 1/2 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 4th instant
Hongkong/London 1/2 3/4 4th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/0 1/2 4th instant.
Java/London 8.95 1/2 4th instant.
London/Paris 161.68 2nd instant.
London/Belgium 29.46 3/4 2nd instant.
London/Switzerland 21 64 3/4 2nd instant.
London/Berlin 12.36 3/4 2nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 1/2 2nd instant.
London/New York 4.96.43 2nd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 2nd instant.
London/Italy 94.35 2nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-0 1/2 1st instant.
Gold £7-0-1 2nd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1st instant.
Silver London Ready 18 13/16 2nd instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 1st instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 2nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 2nd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Monthly Gross Earnings Of Tata Hydro-Electric Concerns

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of March 1938 and for 9 months ended 31st March 1938, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:

	For the month of March 1937 Rs.	For the month of March 1938 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	2,76,795	3,04,903
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,05,105	4,71,136
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	7,29,382	8,54,561

	For financial year upto March 31, 1937 Rs.	For current financial year upto March 31, 1938 Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.	30,09,336	30,10,007
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	38,33,689	36,63,311
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	55,03,519	76,45,449

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, April 4

Yarn No. 10 1/2s. April 128; June 128 August 125

Yarn No. 20 1/2s. April 166; June 165; August 164

PAY IN—APRIL 11 PAY OUT—APRIL 13

Active Professional Selling In Share Bazar

TATA STEEL DFDS. Rs. 55/- DOWN

Undertone Easy And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, April 4.

The recent warning of the local Stock Exchange distinctly indicates that the underlying conditions continue disheartening and professionals who had a pretty large constructive interest are found liquidating their holdings. Outsiders and particularly small operators are busy making arithematical calculations with finding level for Tata Steel shares in view of prospective dividends.

But those who care to look deep will find that last year when dividends were declared, the outlook for Steel industry was much better than what it is to-day. It makes a large difference between encouraging and discouraging outlooks although present prices are considerably lower when compared with those ruling last year at this time. This explains the reason why professionals are not inclined to support the market.

Steel production in Europe is still running at higher levels and demand is too small to absorb the present production. It is feared that unless the demand improves, it will be a difficult task to maintain present steel prices.

This state of affairs are bound to have the sentimental effect despite our industry making fair profits around present levels. In speculative markets day to day developments are generally discounted in shaping the course of prices but the prospective situation being uncertain, there seems no inducement to buy.

The Wall Street market collapsed on Saturday the market recovered on hopes of the Administration's help to industry in general. U.S. Steel shares advanced dol. 1 3/4 and Anaconda gained dollar one but the improvement seems nothing beyond a technical rally.

In the local market Tata Steel shares opened at Rs. 1025 and as soon as demand was satisfied prices declined to Rs. 995. At this level there was some covering by Taraniwalas and prices rallied to Rs. 1010 but in the absence of sustained support prices again declined on renewed selling and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 4.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	400	0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	868	12
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	250	0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	236	4
100	COLABA (Rs. 4) X.D.	160	0
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0	5
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	139	6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	162	8
1,000	Hindustan	1720	0
100	Indore	65	0
100	Khatau (Rs. 3)	122	8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	272	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	525	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,102	8
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	237	8
100	Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	Phoenix (Rs 10)	253	12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	80	10
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	216	4
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802	8
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	8
25-50	Central (Rs. 12) XD	30	12
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550	0
125-500	Imp Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	383	12
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	140	0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	116	12
5	Union (As. 4)	5	12
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	120	12
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	855	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	12
20	Mercantile	55	0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	37	12
200	Oriental	4350	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	8
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8) XD	133	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45 plus 30)	1420	0
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	12	10
50	BOM. TRAM (2-6)	124	6
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	3
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	170	0
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-8 plus 3)	146	4
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8 plus 29) XD	1,333	12
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahmedabad Prantej	922	8
100	C. Province	100	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	0
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	94	12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	727	8
	MININGS.		
9	Burma Corp (As. 11)	6	4
2sh.	Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	2	3
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	27	12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	50	8
30	TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	935	0
75	TATA STEEL ORDY. (Rs. 10)	227	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	337	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	157	8
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	237	8
125	B Burma (Rs. 20)	557	8
50	Dc. Conty. (Rs. 8)	195	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol.	3	5
50	BOM TELEPHONE		

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, April 4.

Bombay Dyeing (895) 895 897 880 882 865 868
Century (260) 257 254 255 250
Central India (246/4) 245 238 240 236
Kohinoor (286/4) 288 279 280 283 275 272
New Great (247/8) 250 247 235 237
Simplex (85/10) 84 80 81 80/10
Swadeshi (220/10) 221 216
Associated Cement (121/12) 122/8 123 121 120/8 120/12
Andhra (XD 1430) 1430 1427 1420
Tata Hydro (146/14) 146/4
Tata Power (XD 1350) 1350 1340 1331 1337 1333/12
Tram. Ord. (124/11) 124/11 124/6
T. Steel Dfd. (1040) 1027 1000 1012 990 997 977 982 985
T. Steel Ord. (237/8) 237 232 234 230 231 227/8 228 227/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (173) 173 172/8
Bellapur (160/10) 161 157
B. Steam (237/8) 237
B. Burma (576/4) 575 566 568 567 568 557/8

	(Rs. 2-8) XD	90	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	140	0
50	I. Invest Trust	44	8
100	I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	690	0
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	71	8
15	Scindia	18	6
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	8
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	73	4
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	52	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	107	4
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro X D	153	2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power X D	1548	12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	206	4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	703	12
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro.	109	6

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 2.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	19
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. / p.c.	15
American Tel and Tel.	117
Western Union Telg	20
Baltimor and Ohio Rly.	5 1/4
New Yori Central Rly	17 1/2
Union Pacific Rly.	60
Sherwin Williams	72
Montgomery Ward	28
Bethelehem Steel	45
Crucible Steel	24
Ludlum Steel	14
National Steel	48
Republic Steel	13 3/4
United S. Steel	42 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	5
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	42 1/2
Chrysler Motors	41
General Motors	28 1/2
General Electric	31 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 3/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	16
Socony Oil	12 3/8
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	43
Amr. Tob B.	63
Chase Bank	26 3/4
National City Bank	22
Sun Life of Canada	180
Allis Chalmers	38

Technical rally. Turnover 800,000 shares.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed. Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1938

CHECKMATING DEVICES TO AVOID INCOME-TAX

Bill Introduced In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 4.

PROVISIONS TO CHECK MANY FORMS OF EVASION ARE PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL INTRODUCED BY THE FINANCE MEMBER, SIR JAMES GRIGG, IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TO-DAY.

In main it substitutes "slab" system for the present "step" system and among other things prescribes compulsory returns of income and seeks to tax aggregate income of husband and wife. Under the present system of rates of income-tax, tax is charged at the same rate on whole income; under the "slab" system progressive rates are applied to successive slices of income. This is the system now in operation for the charge of supertax.

Containing 75 clauses, the Bill together with notes on clauses runs to 45 closely printed foolscap sheets. Compared to its size it has remarkable brief statement of objects and reasons which simply says that the Bill is intended to give effect to such recommendations of Income-tax Enquiry Report, 1936, as have been accepted and to make such amendments to income-tax act as experience of its working has indicated to be necessary or desirable.

Notes on the clauses deal elaborately with the intention of amendments proposed and cover 14 printed foolscap sheets.

An important amendment is designed to prevent avoidance of tax by simple device of settling income upon another person whose rate of tax is lower than that on settler or transfer of assets so that the income therefrom arises to such other person.

This amendment provides that the income in such a case is to be treated as income of settler or transferer. Where, however, assets are irrevocably transferred to another person, other than in certain specified circumstances, the income therefrom is not to be deemed to be income of transferer.

Husband and wife are to be assessed separately at a rate, applicable to total income of both, subject to allowance upto Rs. 500 in case of income earned by the personal exertions of the wife.

One of the methods of avoiding the payment of tax without breaking the law is to transfer the assets from which the income arises to a company which is resident outside British India, and then to receive payments from that company in a form and in such circumstances that the amounts received from the company are never in fact repayable or repaid to it. The effect of these arrangements is that the real owner of the assets receives the income therefrom indirectly and in a capital form. These receipts cannot as the law stands at present, be treated as income in the hands of the recipient nor since the company is a non-resident company, can it be subjected to the provisions of Section 23 A which deals with a company which to enable its proprietor to avoid supertax fails to distribute its income.

The object of the clause in the Bill is to prevent loss of tax through such devices. It will be seen that the first effect of the device of this kind is that the income which in reality is income of person liable to pay income-tax or supertax or both becomes income of a non-resident person (which term, of course, includes a company) which is either not liable or liable for only a smaller amount of tax. By means of loans real proprietor continues to have power to enjoy the income from the assets.

Important changes made in the penalty section are designed to give the Income-tax Department more effective means of dealing with illegal evasion. Penalty is increased from the amount of tax avoided to twice that amount; it is to include supertax as well as income-tax and it is to be impossible for failure to file a return or to submit accounts or to submit other evidence in support of return. To prevent hardship in case of person with no income liable to tax, penalty is limited to fifty rupees and in case of agent of non-resident, the penalty for failure to file a return can only follow issue of specific notice calling for return.

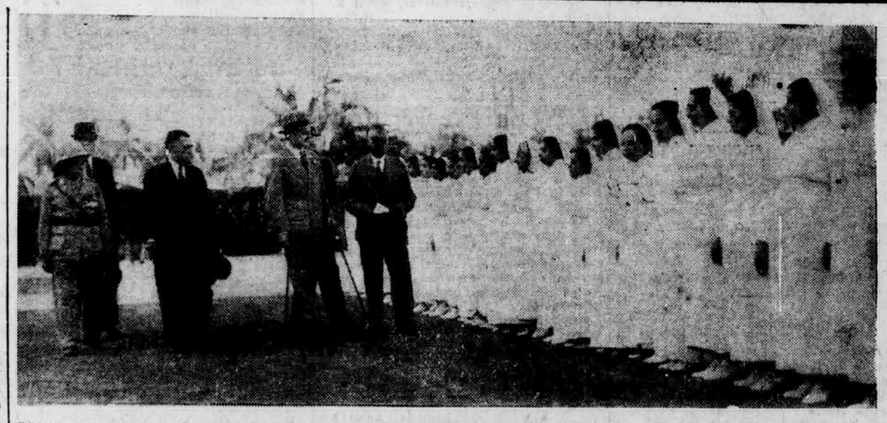
Provision is also made to prevent assessee scenting penalty proceedings from avoiding them by submission of return.—A.P.

ANJAR MILL STRIKE ENDS

BHUJ, April 4.

Mr. Bansilal M. Chhaya writes: Anjar Mill workers, who were on strike for some days, have resumed work after successful negotiations of Parishad Sthanik Committee to settle the dispute to the satisfaction of both parties with cordial and sympathetic attitude of the mill management and reasonableness and confidence of mill workers towards Parishad. Certain sanguine grievences of the workers were promptly considered and are being acted upon. It is understood a statement will be issued in the matter by Parishad Sthanik Committee authorities.

The Jamsaheb of Navanagar arrived yesterday.



H. E. Sir Roger Lumley inspecting the Parsee Ladies' Nursing Division at the annual parade of the St. John Ambulance Brigade on the Cooperage on Sunday.

AHMEDABAD OBSERVES "MANSA DAY"

Procession Parade Streets: Meeting At Congress House

AHMEDABAD, April 4.

"Mansa Day" was observed here yesterday. A procession, carrying posters protesting against 200 to 300 per cent. increase in land revenue in the Mansa State, paraded the streets, and terminated near the Congress House, where a public meeting was held, presided over by the President of the Municipality.

The meeting passed a resolution sympathising with the Mansa farmers in their struggle.

Earlier a ladies' meeting was held, and Mrs. Sharda Mehta, who had visited Mansa, gave an account of the alleged police excesses

Among the messages received one was from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sympathising with the Mansa peasants in their struggle.—A. P.

MANSA SATYAGRAHA TO CONTINUE

Compromise Report Unfounded

In connection with the Press report about the intervention of the Agency authorities in the Mansa peasants Satyagrah for the redress of their revenue grievances, mentioning 25 per cent. reduction in revenue and a deputation of retired officers to enter into negotiations with the Mansa Khedut Committee for settlement the Mansa Khedut Committee has issued the following communique:—

"The Mansa Khedut Committee is unaware of any such intentions or action on the part of the State authorities. It is only cognisant of excesses by the Mansa Police even on helpless women in Pujapura village on 31st March, the very day on which they sent their telegram to the Political Agent at Sadra. Under the circumstances the Mansa Khedut Committee affirms and declares that the struggle will continue with unabated vigour and determination and directs the peasants, men and women, to suffer peacefully as they have patiently done, to observe complete non-violence and trust for the righting of their wrongs in God and the justice of their great cause.

UNSATISFACTORY RELIEF.

The Mansa Khedut Committee stands by all the resolutions already published and known to the State, Agency and the public. The Mansa Khedut Committee expresses its appreciation of the sympathy of the Agency authorities against heavy revenue burdens and declares that the four anna relief is entirely unsatisfactory and that no agreement can be arrived at without the complete settlement of all the outstanding questions particularly revenue revision and survey which is long overdue and necessary association of the ryots in the administrative affairs to secure lasting co-operation and goodwill.

Prospects Of Indo-British Agreement Still Remote

COMMERCE MEMBER RETURNS FROM LONDON UNSUCCESSFUL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 4.

It is gathered from lobby talks that the Viceroy's Executive Council meeting was called on Sunday especially to hear what Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan had to report about his mission to London in connection with Indo-British trade talks.

Nothing has yet trickled down with regard to the progress of negotiations, but it appears hat the progress has been slow and halting and there are a number of hurdles to be crossed before prospects of any agreement can become visible. No date has yet been fixed for calling the meeting of the panel of unofficial adviser but the Commerce Member was able to hold private talks with Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and Kasturbhai Lalji in Bombay. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah leaves for Lahore on April 14 and if no meeting of the unofficial panel is called before that date they may meet only in Simla.

It is believed that the British Board of Trade has not been brought round to accept India's proposals even in regard to the quota for textile imports and guarantee of offtake of specific quantity of Indian cotton. After the Government of India have formulated their views on present state of negotiations and ascertained opinion of unofficial advisers it may be that the Commerce Member may have again to take a trip to London for final stages of negotiations.

POONA OBSERVES "MANSA DAY"

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, April 4.

A public meeting to celebrate "Mansa Day" was held in Poona under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party. Mr. S. M. Joshi presiding.

Resolutions expressing sympathy for the Satyagrahi peasants and another condemning the State authorities were passed.

Subjects from Mansa State also spoke.

Govt. College Student Expelled

Participated In Dayanand Ayurvedic College Strike

LAHORE, April 4.

After having been suspended for one day, the picketing at the gates of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College was resumed early this morning, and not one loyal student was allowed to go in.

Classes are being held for the benefit of about 30 students who went into the College yesterday, and for whom boarding and lodging arrangements have been made.

One more striker was arrested this morning by the police.

Some members of the Congress Party in the Assembly are contemplating to move an adjournment motion on this subject in the Assembly to-day.

A student of the Government College has been expelled from the College for having actively interested himself in the strike.—A. P.

SHAREEF LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

C. P. Mourns Hyde Gowan's Death

NAGPUR, April 4.

Hon. Mr. Shareef, Law-Minister, left for Calcutta this morning by the B. N. R. mail in response to the call from the Congress Working Committee. He reaches Calcutta to-morrow morning.

All Government offices throughout the province and the Secretariat at Nagpur, several educational and other institutions remained closed to-day in memory of late Sir Hyde Gowan, till recently Governor, Central Provinces. Condolence resolutions touching the sad demise of Sir Hyde and conveying deepest sympathy with Lady Gowan has been adopted at various places throughout the province.—A.P.

Madras Tramwaymen's Grievances

MADRAS, April 4.

Mr. Burkinshaw, Agent, Madras Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Mr. Venkataswami Naidu President and Mr. P. R. K. Sharma, Secretary of the Tramway Workers' Union, met jointly, at the Secretariat, the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour and Industries, this afternoon and discussed with him the dispute between the Tramway Management and the Union with regard to the reinstatement of the victimised workers.

They met the Minister separately later. Talks were inconclusive. Further talks will be held—United Press.

Moonje's Warning To Congress

Let League & Mahasabha Settle Differences

In a statement to the "Associated Press" Dr. B. S. Moonje says:—

"Newspapers report that Mr. Jinnah has submitted his communal demands for the consideration of the Working Committee of the Congress. They have not been published in the papers. Hindus who are the principal party concerned do not know anything about those demands. Any decision taken will be an ex-party decision arrived at behind the back of the Hindus without their knowledge or consent. Hindus are bound and will be thoroughly justified to repudiate that decision. The situation which will thus be created will not only defeat the object of the Working Committee but will make the establishment of friendly relation between the Hindus and Muslims well nigh a practical impossibility for a long time to come. Under these circumstances, the ex-party decision of the Working Committee will sow the seeds of what may turn out to be practically a civil war between the two brother communities.

I therefore appeal to and earnestly warn the Congress to halt and think over. Let not the Congress run away with the idea that the Hindus do not want to establish friendly relations with the Mosiems or that it is a sovereign body which when it gives its decision—even an ex-party decision, must be ungrudgingly obeyed by all.

The Congress must understand that it is not a communal organisation. It does not represent the communal interests of the Hindus as it does not that of the Muslims. The Congress is conscious of the latter fact; and that in why it is dealing directly with Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League. There are Muslims in the Congress, but they do not represent the Muslim League or the Muslims generally. Similarly there are Hindus in the Congress, but they do not represent the Hindu Mahasabha or the Hindus generally, so far as their communal interests are concerned.

The Congress represents the nation, but neither community separately and individually. The Muslim demands cannot be satisfied, but at the expense of the Hindus. The dispute is, therefore, primarily and chiefly between the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha. The duty of the Congress, therefore, naturally should be to bring the two organisations together and exercise its good offices to bring them round to an amicable settlement. Any other course or the course which the Congress has been following since the announcement of the so-called Communal Award or is intending to follow at the present moment is fraught with the gravest of danger to the noble mission of inter-communal amity and friendship.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S ADVICE TO BOMBAY STUDENTS

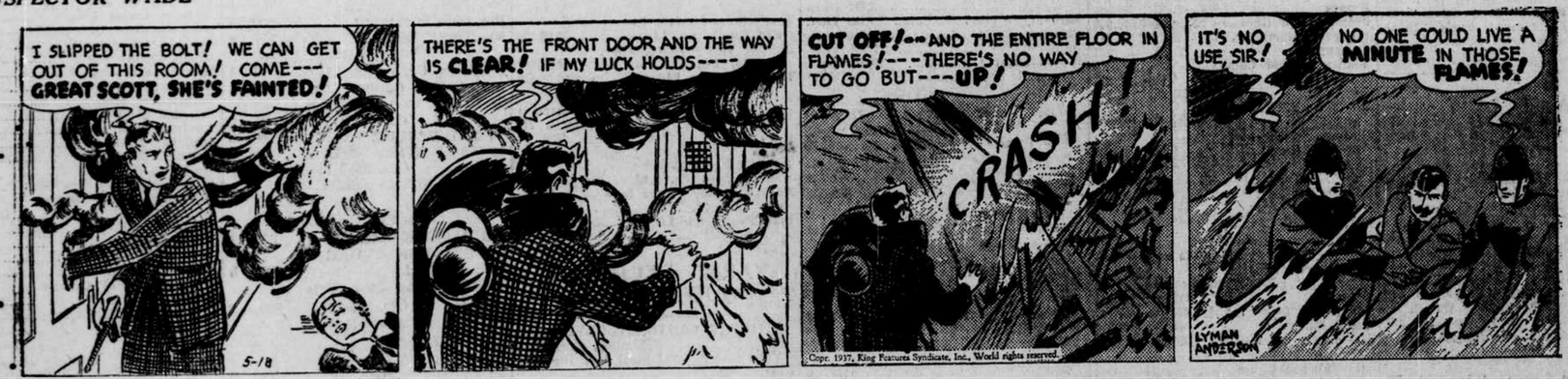
(From A Correspondent.)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in connection with the Literacy and Adult Education Scheme proposed by the Bombay Students' Federation writes:

"I am glad to learn that the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation is going to launch a vigorous Literacy and Adult Education campaign. This is not only highly important national work, but is also specially suited for students to undertake. I wish you all success in this and trust you will have the co-operation of all concerned."

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE INVESTORS


I SLIPPED THE BOLT! WE CAN GET OUT OF THIS ROOM! COME--- GREAT SCOTT, SHE'S FAINTED!
THERE'S THE FRONT DOOR AND THE WAY IS CLEAR! IF MY LUCK HOLDS----
CUT OFF!--AND THE ENTIRE FLOOR IN FLAMES!---THERE'S NO WAY TO GO BUT---UP!
CRASH!
IT'S NO USE, SIR!
NO ONE COULD LIVE A MINUTE IN THOSE FLAMES!
5-18
LYMAN ANDERSON
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.